Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1934

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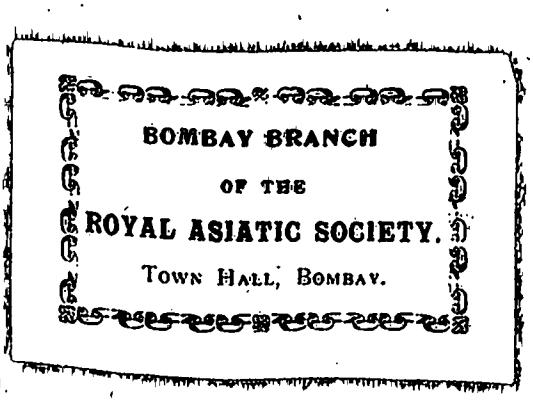

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No. 4810/7 of 1935.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Offg. Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 29th April 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1934.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2771/2, dated the 26th April 1935, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

No. 2771/2 of 1935.

From

SIR HORMAZDYAR P. DASTUR, KT., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge,
Bombay ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT :
Esplanade, Bombay, 26th April 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1934 received with your letter No. 4704/7 dated the 25th instant and to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

[True copy]
W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

No. 4703/7 of 1935.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Offg. Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

H. F. KNIGHT, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1934 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I officiated as the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Divisions	.. Mr. H. E. Butler.
Special Branch	.. Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O.
Port	.. Mr. C. H. Reynolds.
Crime Branch	.. Mr. P. B. Wilkins, M.C., D.F.C.

I give below a list of the Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division	Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B ,,	.. Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi, Dongri and Khara Talao.
C ,,	.. Bhuleshwar, Null Bazar, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi.
D ,,	.. Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
E ,,	Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
F ,,	.. Mahim and Worli.
H & I Divisions	.. Bombay Harbour and Docks.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 158,331 against 131,454 in 1933 and 119,544 in 1932. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1933 and 1934 :—

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

	1933.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	97	4	101	57	158
Class II	1,138	65	1,203	..	1,203
Class III	1,354	15	1,369	7	1,376
Class IV	33	60	93	2,280	2,373
Class V	4,871	564	5,435	209	5,644
Total ..	7,493	708	8,201	2,553	10,754
Class VI	90,424	18,854	109,278	11,422	120,700
Grand Total ..	97,917	19,562	117,479	13,975	131,454

	1934.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	78	..	78	61	139
Class II	1,038	19	1,057	..	1,057
Class III	1,122	..	1,122	3	1,125
Class IV	172	47	219	1,468	1,687
Class V	4,484	366	4,850	168	5,018
Total ..	6,894	432	7,326	1,700	9,026
Class VI ..	102,920	22,346	125,266	24,039	149,305
Grand Total ..	109,814	22,778	132,592	25,739	158,331

The total increase over the last year's figures amounts to 26,877 which mainly falls under Class VI. In the year 1933 there was an increase of 11,910 cases as compared with the figures of 1932.

Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 109,814 against 97,917 in 1933 and 85,199 in 1932.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I–V) there were 6,894 cases against 7,493 in 1933 and 7,734 in 1932.

Under Class VI, 102,920 cases were reported against 90,424 in 1933 and 77,465 in 1932.

The total of Indian Penal Code Crime (Classes I to V) for the year 1934 is the lowest since the year 1911 as will be seen from the following comparative statement. Compared with the year 1933 there is a decrease of 599 cases :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V).	Year.	Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V).
1911	7,328	1923	11,394
1912	7,858	1924	11,190
1913	7,995	1925	9,603
1914	8,246	1926	7,954
1915	8,408	1927	8,328
1916	8,840	1928	7,786
1917	9,262	1929	8,031
1918	9,776	1930	8,031
1919	11,543	1931	7,568
1920	11,642	1932	7,734
1921	11,247	1933	7,493
1922	11,348	1934	6,894

The continued preventive use of section 27 (1) and (2-A) of the Bombay City Police Act and the regular employment of P. R. T. system are largely responsible for this gratifying result.

Grievous hurt decreased from 347 to 261, lurking house trespass, etc., from 1,284 to 1,052, theft from 3,740 to 3,324, receiving stolen property from 140 to 86, while criminal breach of trust increased from 593 to 665.

Compared with the year 1933, Class VI, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, shows an increase of 12,496 cases, the total number for the year being 102,920 as against 90,424. The increase is due to the fact that the year being a comparatively quiet one, except for the short period of the general mill strike, the police could pay more attention to this class of crime.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 1,615 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 45 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 111,474 cases for disposal against 99,595 in 1933 and 86,208 in 1932.

Of the total cases for disposal 7,501 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 103,973 under Class VI.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1934 was 190 against 212 in 1933 and 194 in 1932; of these, 137 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 53 under Class VI against 174 and 38 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 34 were declared to be false as compared with 35 in 1933 and 33 in 1932.

In 6 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 10 to 25 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·17.

Ten persons were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the following result :—

5	convicted.
2	acquitted.
3	pending.
10	

Pending police cases.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,801 as against 1,615 in 1933 and 1,648 in 1932.

True police cognizable cases.

8. 109,449 cases of all classes were classified as true against 97,744 in 1933 and 84,319 in 1932. Of these, 100,261 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·61 as compared with 91·92 in 1933 and 90·40 in 1932.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 6,672 cases were classified as true against 7,264 in 1933 and 7,528 in 1932. Of these, 2,286 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 34·26 against 34·64 in 1933 and 30·62 in 1932.

Under Class VI, 102,777 cases were classified as true. Of these, 97,975 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 95·33 against 96·52 in 1933 and 96·26 in 1932.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·18.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,320 against 3,622 in 1933 and 4,180 in 1932. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2·98 against 3·64 in 1933 and 4·85 in 1932.

Result of trial by classes.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 100 cases for disposal including 21 cases pending from the preceding year, *plus* 1 case of previous year again brought on to the register against 117

in 1933 and 307 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 45 cases as against 60 in 1933.

The head " Rioting or unlawful assembly " is mainly responsible for the decrease as only 21 cases were recorded under this head as against 34 in 1933.

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,239 cases for disposal including 194 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 7 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, as compared with 1,299 in 1933 and 1,287 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 412 cases as against 429 in 1933.

An increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1933	*1934*
Kidnapping, etc.	73	81
Criminal force to woman, etc. ..	36	42
Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	37	60

On the other hand the following heads show a decrease :—

	1933	*1934*
Culpable homicide	20	13
Rape by a person other than the husband	23	15
Unnatural offence	19	10
Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	75	50
Grievous hurt	347	261

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—In this category there were 1,187 cases for disposal including 63 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 2 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, as against 1,443 in 1933 and 2,134 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 206 cases as against 269 in 1933.

The head " Lurking house trespass, etc. " has mainly contributed to the decrease as 1,052 cases were registered under this head as against 1,284 in 1933.

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this class there were 173 cases for disposal including 1 case pending from the preceding year, against 37 in 1933 and 38 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 38 cases as against 6 in 1933. The rise under this head is mainly due to 128 complaints having been registered by the police under section 506, Indian Penal Code, during the general mill strike.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 284 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 34 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 4,802 cases for disposal as against 5,124

in 1933 and 4,438 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 1,585 cases as against 1,752 in 1933.

The following heads registered a decrease :—

	1933	1934
Theft	3,740	3,324
Receiving stolen property	140	86

On the other hand the following heads showed an increase :—

	1933	1934
Criminal breach of trust	593	665
Cheating	388	401

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 103,973 cases inclusive of 1,052 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register as compared with 91,575 in 1933 and 78,004 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 97,975 cases as against 87,331 in 1933.

Serious offences.

11. There were 67 cases of murder and attempted murder including 9 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 79 in 1933 and 238 in 1932. Of these, 15 ended in conviction, 10 ended in acquittal, 18 remained undetected (including 10 infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be a mistake of fact, 21 were pending at the end of the year, in 1 case the accused absconded and in the remaining 1 case the accused died before trial.

There were 19 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 6 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 11 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal, 1 was declared to be non-cognizable and 1 was pending at the end of the year.

In the 57 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, there were 12 cases of infanticide. The victims in the remaining 45 cases were 35 males, 9 females and 1 child.

The following is the analysis of the motive of crime :—

21 cases	Jealousy.
2 „	Gain.
19 „	Quarrel, etc.
42	

The motive of crime in 1 case was to evade arrest by the police, in 1 case the motive could not be ascertained and 1 case was declared to be a mistake of fact.

In the 12 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame.

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following cases are worthy of mention :—

(1) At about 7 p.m. on the 26th April 1934, one Waman Baburao Chawan, seeing Warrant Officer, Mr. F. W. Sweetland, residing in the A. F. I. building at Dhobi Talao attending to his cycle in the compound of the building, first threw a dagger at him from outside the compound wall of the building. The dagger struck Mr. Sweetland on the right cheek causing a slight wound. Mr. Sweetland then turned round and on seeing the accused pointing a revolver at him he threw the dagger back at the accused. In the meantime the accused fired one shot at Mr. Sweetland. Seeing that some children were in danger Mr. Sweetland picked them up in his arms and ran into the A. F. I. building followed by the accused Chawan who fired 3 more shots but fortunately none of the shots proved effective. Thereafter the accused ran out of the building on to Dhobi Talao, where he was arrested by 2 constables and was disarmed. The weapon used in this case was an old six chambered country-made revolver. The case appeared to have a political aspect, as the accused stated that he had committed the act to avenge the death of Bhagatsingh.

The accused was tried by the High Court Criminal Sessions on charges under sections 307, 324 and 325, Indian Penal Code, and section 19(*f*) of the Indian Arms Act and was convicted and sentenced to 7 years, 2 years, 1 year and 1 year rigorous imprisonment respectively, the sentences to run concurrently.

(2) Falkland Road is a road of ill repute and at night is visited by all kinds of people. Amongst these crowds, old offenders, bullies and criminals of all types intermingle ready to seize any opportunity that might offer. This street is regularly patrolled by constables of the Surveillance Staff in mufti on the look out for such criminals.

At about 10 p.m. on the 4th January, three constables of this staff were patrolling when one of them noticed 3 persons one of whom he recognised as a dangerous character. He told his colleagues and the 3 constables went towards the 3 individuals to interrogate them. The recognition was mutual and immediately the 3 suspects separated in the crowd—2 ran away followed by 2 of the constables while the one originally recognised by the first constable as Usman Ahmad *alias* Kalia, was not so quick and the constable was about to arrest him when he whipped out an open clasp knife and stabbed the constable in the stomach causing him to release his grip. He however raised an alarm and Usman Ahmad ran away towards Play House.

The fixed post constable at this point hearing the alarm and seeing the man running, with great pluck tackled and held him still with the knife in his hand. Then assisted by some townsmen he disarmed and secured the desperado.

The injured constable was taken to hospital where he was treated for his injury which narrowly escaped being fatal and which ultimately was the cause of his being invalided from the Force.

This accused was subsequently sent up for trial and was convicted and sentenced at the Sessions Court to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for attempted murder under section 307, Indian Penal Code.

(3) At about 10 p.m. on the 25th July a gold-smith named Sadashiv Keshav was proceeding to his home in 2nd Carpenter Street, accompanied by a servant who was carrying his stock-in-trade consisting of ornaments and cash valued at about Rs. 6,000 in bags.

When near their destination they were suddenly attacked by 3 bad characters armed with lathis. The servant managed to retain possession of his bags and took refuge in a nearby shop. An alarm was raised and a crowd collected. It was then noticed that a motor car was moving slowly along the lane. At this point the courage of the desperadoes failed and they clambered into this car which drove off. One of the gang was armed with what appeared to be a genuine pistol which he fired with a loud report to frighten the crowd. This undoubtedly kept the crowd back and enabled the party to escape. This pistol, on later investigation, turned out to be a toy one. One of the members of the gang who got separated from the rest attempted to run away through a bye-lane but he was followed and cornered by the crowd. He had in the meantime drawn out and opened a large clasp knife with which he threatened his pursuers.

He was ultimately secured and taken to the Police Station where under enquiries he gave the names of the other members of the gang 3 of whom were arrested at Mazagaon and Poibawdi.

Minute enquiries elicited the fact that this gang was responsible for another attempted robbery at Mahim where chloroform had been used on one of the victims. This attempt too had been unsuccessful as the gang decamped without securing any booty.

Out of the gang one Gulab Chand Punjabi was made an approver in both cases and ultimately in the Mahim case 2 accused were sent for trial with the result that one was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and the other was acquitted. While in the Carpenter Street case 4 accused were sent up for trial and one was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, 2 to one year's rigorous imprisonment and one was acquitted.

This was a dangerous and desperate gang who planned their depredations with great care. Fortunately this gang was rounded up before it had done very much damage.

(4) On the night of 3rd April 1934 one Swami Yellappa, Hindu Dhore, a leather merchant of Dharavi, while on his way home from Dharavi Bazar, was stabbed once on his left side and several times on his back by some unknown person who disappeared through a dark side lane immediately after the commission of the offence. The victim succumbed to his injuries two hours after admission in the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel.

In his dying deposition Swami Yellappa had mistakenly mentioned that a person named Kairu Mukund had pointed him out to his assailant. Kairu was arrested at Dharavi on the same night soon after the incident. He was subsequently found to be innocent, and was therefore discharged by the Court on application made by the police.

Further enquiries made by the Mahim Police went to show that one Shantabai also of Dharavi knew the assailant. On being questioned, she deposed that on the night in question as she was going to the Bazar she saw one Dhondiba Santoo, a neighbour of hers, going home hurriedly. He had a large knife which he dropped near a bidi shop, but soon picked it up and disappeared into a side lane leading to his house. Dhondiba Santoo was arrested on the following day. His dhotar and white coat were recovered in a wet condition from the loft in the room of one of his neighbours and his shirt bearing blood stains from the room of another person.

The knife that was used by the accused at the time of committing the crime was recovered from a large well 22 feet deep with the help of a Bombay Port Trust diver after a search which lasted for four hours. One Shridhar Moreshwar, a black-smith of Mahim, identified the knife as the one he had made out of a file supplied by the accused Dhondiba who at the time had said that he wanted the knife for cutting vegetables. The accused who had been on inimical terms with the deceased for a long time had the knife with him for well over six months while waiting for an opportunity to use it.

There was no direct evidence in this case which was rendered more difficult by the deceased having implicated a wrong person in his dying deposition, but by dint of hard work and diligent enquiries the proper culprit viz. Dhondiba Santoo was soon traced. He was committed to the High Court Sessions for trial under section 302, I.P.C., by the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar.

The accused, who went on hunger strike for many weeks, was found guilty by a majority of 6 to 3 of the Special Jury and he was sentenced to death on the 16th of July 1934.

(5) At about 6-30 p.m. on 27th September 1934, information was received at the Palton Road Police Station to the effect that one Ratilal, a landlord, while collecting rent had been threatened with a sword by a tenant named F. U. S. Chhawaya who was in arrears with his rent and refused to pay. Sergeant Butler and Police Constable No. 3241/A proceeded immediately to the room which is on the third floor of the building up a very narrow dark staircase. Sergeant Butler pushed open the door of the room which was in darkness as he entered. As soon as a match was struck by a man named Muhammad Ibrahim, who lived close by, the Sergeant was attacked and hit on the right forearm with a sharp double handed sword. This blow severed the flexor muscle to the ulnar bone which was also chipped. Police Constable No. 3241/A seeing that Sergeant Butler had been seriously

injured and that his assailant was about to strike another blow picked up a wooden box lying near the door, warded off the blow and threw the box in the assailant's face. He then dragged Sergeant Butler out of the room, closed the door on their assailant and, after pushing Sergeant Butler into an adjoining room, sent Muhammad Ibrahim for further assistance remaining himself with his wounded officer.

Inspector Bird in charge of Palton Road Police Station accompanied by some other officers and Head constables Nos. 1225/A and 2585/A hurried to the place. None of them knew what to expect and the plan of the building was unknown to them and difficult to explore in the dusk. Actually, as they eventually discovered after much damage had been done, the third floor on which Chhawaya lived was approached by a dark and narrow stairway up which only one person could ascend at a time. In addition the floor in question was so low and so constructed that a man with a sword could reach an ascending person most of the way up and strike him as he came.

On arriving at the building somewhat ahead of the Inspector and other officers the two Head constables without hesitation rushed upstairs. Head constable 2585/A was the first to reach the third floor, followed by Head Constable 1225/A. Chhawaya who was waiting for them made a slash at the second Head constable just as he was turning and inflicted on him a terrible wound severing the lower half of his nose and cutting down the left cheek to the bone.

Undaunted Head constable 2585/A grappled with the swordsman but the latter, being of superior physique and apparently under the influence of *charas* which gave him almost demoniacal strength, got free and slashed this Head constable on the left shoulder inflicting a wound 7" long and bone deep. Head constable 1225/A stumbled downstairs again into the arms of the Inspector and his party as they arrived at the foot of the staircase, while Head constable 2585/A was seized by a Sikh tenant of the same floor of the chawl named Gritamsing Ishwarsing who dragged him into his room and saved him from further injury by closing the door on his assailant.

Inspector Bird was thus faced with the problem of rescuing an officer and two men all of whom he had reason to believe were seriously hurt, and possibly even at the mercy of their dangerous assailant, who appeared to have run amok. Believing that immediate action was imperative the Inspector fired one shot upwards hoping to frighten or even to wound the unseen swordsman above and dashed up the staircase. Before the Inspector reached the top of the stairs he received a severe cut on his left shoulder 8" long and ½" deep. As he gained the landing he was again struck on the left wrist. The Inspector, at last face to face with the assailant, fired at him with the idea of disabling him, but the swordsman made another rush and in self-defence the Inspector had to shoot him in the chest, the shot actually penetrating the heart. As his assailant fell forward mortally wounded in the act of delivering a blow, the sword grazed the Inspector's forearm causing a long but shallow cut.

It will thus be seen that Police constable No. 3241/A in acting as he did showed considerable presence of mind and courage. Had he not so acted it was almost certain that Sergeant Butler would have lost his life. Head constables Nos. 1225/A and 2585/A in rushing this staircase at considerable risk to their own lives and knowing that Sergeant Butler had been seriously injured displayed most commendable bravery in the execution of their duties.

Inspector Bird aware of the serious injuries that had already been inflicted on Head constables Nos. 1225/A and 2585/A acted with praiseworthy promptitude and courage in rushing without hesitation the narrow stairs and tackling his armed and dangerous opponent. He must have realised from the outset that he was almost certain to be seriously wounded during the encounter and when he received two severe sword cuts on his left arm it required considerable grit and determination on his part to continue his attack. It is probable that his second effective shot saved his own life and those of the wounded Sergeant and Head constables who were taking refuge in rooms on the same floor as their now thoroughly enraged assailant.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 105 cases against 141 in 1933 and 141 in 1932. Of these, 83 ended in conviction and 22 in acquittal. These cases involved altogether 155 persons of whom 113 were convicted and 42 were acquitted.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide.

	Male.	Female.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ..	3	..
Muhammadans	20	4
Parsis	3	1
Hindus	62	26
Total ..	88	31
Grand Total ..	119	

During the year the Coroner held 772 inquests as against 786 in 1933 and 885 in 1932.

Offences under special and local laws.

14. Including 1,041 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 103,742 against 91,322 in 1933 and 77,767 in 1932. Of these, 97,787 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts:—

Bombay City Police Act,
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
Public Conveyances Act,
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other local acts were comparatively few.

An appreciable increase is noticeable under the following Acts :—

	1933	*1934*
Bombay City Police Act	54,153	60,045
City of Bombay Municipal Act ..	3,113	11,158
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.	1,742	2,557

The increase both under the Bombay City Police Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act is mainly due to the continued efforts of the police endeavouring to keep the crowded localities of the city reasonably free of the hawkers who cause obstruction and ply their trade without Municipal Licenses.

On the other hand there was an appreciable decrease of cases under the Public Conveyances Act, the cases for the year under report being 4,924 as against 6,914 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the number of children and young persons under the age of 16 years sent by the police to the Umerkhadi Children's Remand Home during the year :—

Police Station.	Number sent.
Colaba	18
Esplanade	24
Palton Road	29
Princess Street	39
Pydhoni	22
Dongri	40
Gamdevi	15
Lamington Road	27
Maharbowdi	44
Nagpada	42
Agripada	35
Byculla	20
Kalachowki	16
Bhoiwada	22
Kingsway	24
DeLisle Road	22
Mahim	25
Yellow gate	7
Vigilance Branch	82
Criminal Investigation Department ..	2
Total ..	555

Of these, 204 were picked up under section 7 of the Bombay Children Act.

Beggars.— Action was taken against 4,458 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 while 37 beggars were deported under

section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act. Action against this class of person by the police alone cannot keep the city reasonably clear of beggars until some comprehensive measures are devised for dealing with this problem.

Betting and gaming.—The following is the summary of the work done by the Bombay City Police in their efforts to suppress gaming in the City :—

The statistics have been divided into the following four parts :—

(*a*) Raids on bucket shops.

(*b*) Raids on houses other than bucket shops.

(*c*) Gaming in public places in connection with race betting.

(*d*) Gaming (other than race betting) in public places.

Gaming Houses.

1	Bucket shops. 2		Gaming houses other than bucket shops. 3	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
Number raided	12	21	308	582
Number of persons arrested	45	98	1,948	3,177
Number convicted	32	54	1,336	1,918
Number acquitted or discharged	12	31	314	1,080
Number absconding	..	..	..	24
Number died	..	..	..	5
Number pending	1	13	298	150
Excluding persons pending percentage of convicted to arrested	72·73	63·53	80·97	63·36

Gaming in Public Places.

1	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races. 2		Cases other than those in column 2 3	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
Number of cases	124	104	941	1,211
Persons arrested	176	189	1,680	2,379
Persons convicted	86	85	1,434	1,952
Number acquitted or discharged	59	59	180	300
Number pending	30	45	66	127
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested	58·90	59·03	88·85	86·68

Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors.

(1) 1,213 films were examined during the year 1934 and 1,197 including 105 with endorsements were certified for exhibition. Seven films were refused a certificate. Certificates given by the Board for three films were withdrawn by it, but subsequently two of these films were certified with some excisions.

(2) 812 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay. Nine of them were found objectionable. The owners of the films excised the portions that were objected to by the Board.

(3) 1,321 duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 2,093-2-1 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January 1934.	5,490	2	4
Examination Fees ..	26,035	0	0
Interest on Board's investments in Government Securities.	541	10	6
Balance remaining after conversion of 4 per cent. Government Securities of 1934–37 into 3½ per cent. Government Securities of 1947–50.	48	8	0
Total ..	32,115	4	10

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure ..	25,022	2	9
Investments ..	5,000	0	0
Balance on 31st December 1934.	2,093	2	1
	32,115	4	10

The Board's financial position improved during the year under review and its receipts on account of examination fees exceeded its expenditure by Rs. 1,012–13–3.

The Board's investments at the close of the year were as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
3½ per cent. Government Securities of 1947-50 face value	9,900	0	0
Fixed deposit	5,000	0	0
	14,900	0	0

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 22,778 against 19,562 in 1933 and 19,000 in 1932. Of these, 21,396 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 93·93. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 22,902 of whom 21,407 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

16. During the year under report 113,777 persons were prosecuted by the police exclusive of 2,184 under arrest at the close of 1933 against 100,955 in 1933 and 87,667 in 1932. Of these, 105,062 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 90·60 against 91·80 in 1933 and 90·87 in 1932.

Statement A, Part II, persons in police cases.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 70 bail bonds as compared with 70 in 1933 and 67 in 1932.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 4,483 persons were tried and 2,667 were convicted, giving a percentage of 59·49 compared with 60·14 in 1933 and 62·62 in 1932.

Under Class VI, 108,765 persons were tried of whom 102,395 were convicted, giving a percentage of 94·14 against 95·78 in 1933 and 95·23 in 1932.

At the close of the year 2,466 persons were awaiting trial against 2,184 in 1933 and 1,883 in 1932.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 25,739 as compared with 13,975 in 1933 and 15,345 in 1932.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

With 2,446 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 28,185 of which 14,779 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 23,095 against 10,715 in 1933 and 12,309 in 1932. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the police.

18. In these 28,185 non-cognizable cases, 30,128 persons were involved of whom 14,802 were convicted.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. The accompanying table shows the various religious divisions to which 168,991 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,36,140 as compared with Rs. 7,67,553 in 1933 and Rs. 33,10,643 in 1932. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,68,619 which gives a recovery percentage of 22·91 as compared with 32·56 in 1933 and 5·93 in 1932. Statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

The recovery percentage for 1934 is much less than that for preceding year but it should be noted that the latter percentage was unusually large, the normal percentage ranging between 20 and 27.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 3,89,946 as against Rs. 5,67,409 for the year 1933 and the amount recovered is Rs. 91,395

as against Rs. 1,94,400 for the year 1933. The recovery percentage for 1934 is 24·21 as against 34·26 for the preceding year.

Though the percentage of recovery under this head is not as good as for the year 1933, which was rather above the average, it is interesting to note that the property stolen during the year 1934 under this head was Rs. 1,77,463 less than in the preceding year.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 3,46,194 and the amount recovered is Rs. 74,224 giving a percentage of 21·44. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 27·74.

The following table shows the number of cases of thefts of all classes in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offence.	Number registered.	Number in which investigation was refused	Number found false.	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts.	True cases left for investigation.	Number in which conviction was obtained	Remarks.
1. Dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Robbery ..	64	..	3	1	60	13	7 pending.
3. House-breaking.	1,052	24	3	1	1,024	167	56 pending.
4. Ordinary thefts.	3,324	78	13	39	3,194	1,040	165 pending.
Total ..	4,440	102	19	41	4,278	1,220	228 Pending.

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the police were successful in 22 per cent. of the robbery cases, 16 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 32 per cent. of the theft cases.

108 persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 299 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) One Muhammad Nushirbhai Doctor, residing at Jijibhai Dadabhai Lane, Fort, reported to the Palton Road Police Station on 3rd July that his jewellery worth Rs. 5,114 had been stolen. Enquiries showed that complainant's house was broken into during his absence on the night of 3rd July 1934 and that two accused (1) Ismail Sultan *alias* Kassamji and (2) Muhammad Hussain Ismailji were responsible for the offence. Accused No. (1) had left Bombay for Wardha with almost all the property except a valuable stone which was found with accused No. (2). The police at once communicated with the Railway authorities and ascertained that the train by which the accused Ismail

had left was approaching Manmad. The Assistant Station Master, Manmad, was therefore supplied with the description of the accused and was instructed to arrest him if found. Accordingly on the arrival of the train at Manmad the accused was arrested and the whole of the jewellery taken by him was found with him.

Both the accused were charged under sections 457, 380 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and were convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on 20th July 1934.

(2) Mr. Alimuhammad Habibullah, one of the five partners in the firm of Messrs. Alimuhammad Habibullah & Co., Commission Agents of Nagdevi Street, reported to the Pydhoni Police Station on the 21st April 1934, that his son Noordin was missing with Rs. 20,000 belonging to the firm. This Noordin was employed in the firm on Rs. 50 per month.

In the beginning of March (month of Muharrum) all the partners including the complainant and his son Noordin left Bombay for Kapadwanj. At the time of leaving Bombay one of the partners named Ali Hussain had signed a blank cheque and had given it to Noordin with instructions that he should draw money from the Bank in case he required any in connection with the business of the firm. This cheque was with Noordin who had also the key of the safe. Noordin returned to Bombay after Muharrum.

On the 18th April Noordin filled in the cheque for the sum of Rs. 20,000 and gave it to one Fulchand, a mehta in the firm of Jeewanji Noorbhai, as the cheque was drawn on Grindlay's Bank with which the complainant's firm had account. The cheque was sent to the Central Bank and was credited to the account of one Fazal Hussain Abdulali, a partner in the firm of Jeewanji Noorbhai. A bearer cheque was then drawn on the Central Bank of India and was given to Fulchand who drew the amount from the Bank and paid it to Noordin. Noordin then left Bombay for Hyderabad taking with him Rs. 20,000 and a prostitute named Kamla.

The accused Noordin was brought down to Bombay on the 26th May by his cousin named Ali Hussain Ismailji, when the police arrested him. During the course of enquiries it was found out that the accused had deposited Rs. 19,000 with the Central Bank (Branch) at Hyderabad and had spent the rest of the amount purchasing watches, etc. An additional Rs. 600 was recovered from the accused, the total recovery being Rs. 19,600.

The accused was charged and placed before the 6th Court, Mazagaon, and was convicted to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment; out of the fine if paid, Rs. 400 to the complainant.

(3) At about 5-15 p.m. on the 12th November 1934 one Ismail Ali Muhammad, servant of Abdul Shakoor Jiwabhai—a merchant of Dongri Street—reported at the Dongri Police Station that at about

11-30 a.m. on the same day his master's ex-servant, Abdul Ghafur Muhammad Ali, met him in Chhatri Sarang Moholla and made him drunk ; that they then went in a motor car driven by Abdul Ghafur's brother-in-law, Isak Azizkhan, and that while they were thus driving Abdul Ghafur removed from his pocket Rs. 5,000 in Government Currency notes which had been given to him earlier in the day by his master's cashier, Haji Ayub Adamji, for payment to one Jijibhai—a Dalal in the Customs House—as customs duty ; that the car was then stopped and he was left on the road while Abdul Ghafur Muhammad Ali and his brother-in-law drove away.

. After examining Ismail's master arrangements were made to register a case with Abdul Shakoor, the master, as complainant, under sections 408 and 114, Indian Penal Code. At about 10-15 p.m. the same day Abdul Ghafur was arrested at the Bombay Central with Government Currency Notes and newly purchased clothes valued at Rs. 166-14-9. He admitted having committed theft but stated the amount was Rs. 480 only. The motor driver was also arrested.

On the 14th November Abdul Ghafur made a clean breast of the whole affair which showed that Ismail had deposited Rs. 4,500 with one Haji Muhammad and had given him Rs. 500 from which he had returned Rs. 10 to Ismail and had paid Rs. 11 to the motor driver Isak.

In consequence of this statement Haji Muhammad was approached and questioned about the money when he without hesitation produced Rs. 4,500 which was taken charge of. In all a sum of Rs. 4,747-10-9 was recovered.

On the 27th November 1934 Ismail and Abdul Ghafur were convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, Mazagaon. The motor driver was discharged by the Magistrate on the application of the police, there being not sufficient evidence to implicate him.

(4) In the month of June 1934, there was a series of house-breaking and theft cases in Mahim and in the neighbouring sections. On the 19th of the same month in consequence of police surveillance one Newal Bichbahadur, with aliases, a notorious and most dangerous criminal, was arrested at about 4 a.m. by the Mahim police at Lady Jamshedji Road. He was wearing a Tussore silk coat, a pair of check trousers and a pair of white rubber shoes. He had a " Black Bird " fountain pen, a handkerchief, an electric torch and was carrying an umbrella in his hand.

Three days prior to the arrest of the above-mentioned accused, i.e., on the 16th of June there was a house-breaking and theft case in Mahim section. Outside the house of the complainant in this case, and in the soft mud clear prints of rubber shoes were observed by the police. One of these prints had been measured in the presence of a Punch and the tracing thereof taken on a sheet of paper. When compared, the size and description of the print tallied with those of the shoes found on the accused Newal Bichbahadur. Further enquiry resulted in the Tussore coat, the " Black Bird " fountain pen, the handkerchief and the umbrella being identified by the complainant concerned as his and they were seized by the police.

The accused Newal Bichbahadur had 5 previous convictions for house-breaking and thefts. He was placed for trial before the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar, under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and ultimately the case against him was committed to the Sessions Court for trial.

On the strength of the above facts the accused was unanimously found guilty by the common jury. He was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. He was further classed as a habitual offender and was ordered to report his place of residence to the Police for 2 years after release from jail.

(5) In another case under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, of Mahim Police Station, the complainant was an Electrical Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. He had left Bombay with his bride on a honeymoon trip for Deolali immediately after the wedding ceremony. His house was broken into and a good number of cloth suits of different kinds were taken away together with some silver ware and a heavy trunk containing costly engineering books.

As a result of hard work and diligent enquiries a gang of 11 notorious Goanese and Mangalorian Christians were arrested in various parts of the city. The ringleader and 4 others were arrested together in a very old house at Bellasis Road, a thickly populated locality, in the heart of the city. They were hardened criminals with aliases each having not less than 12 previous convictions. While in custody they gave considerable trouble. They went on hunger strike and made themselves a nuisance in every way not only while in police custody but even while under trial.

A large amount of property stolen consisting of wearing apparel, gold and silver ornaments, watches, etc., worth Rs. 1,719 belonging to 9 cases of house-breaking and thefts of six different police stations, was seized from the shops of a number of Marwadis all over the city.

A number of witnesses who were able to identify some of the accused as those concerned in Mahim cases were also traced by the Mahim police.

Two members of the above-mentioned gang were externed under section 27(1) and (2-A)-4-02 as there was not sufficient evidence to implicate them, while the remaining 9 accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar, on 9 different charge sheets for trial under sections 454, 457, 380, 114 and 414, Indian Penal Code, on the 31st of August 1934, when they became violent in the court and created a scene. They used abusive language against the Magistrate and the police.

The cases against these accused were subsequently transferred for trial to the Additional Court, Mazagaon. The trial which lasted for 8 days resulted in the accused being convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from 7 years to 1 month. The ringleader and one other were ordered to report their respective places of residence to the police for 3 years after release from jail.

The city of Bombay has been greatly relieved by the arrest and conviction of the above-mentioned gang.

21. (1) *Organisation.*—As the staff of the Office of the Bombay City, C. I. D., Special Branch, was considered inadequate, I represented to Government that in the interests of efficiency the staff should be augmented with the least possible delay. Sanction was accordingly accorded by Government with effect from 1st January 1934 to the entertainment of additional police staff consisting of one Deputy Inspector, one Head Constable Writer and one Constable for that office.

Special and Crime Branches.

Government were also pleased to accord administrative sanction to my proposals for making permanent the following temporary appointments in the Special Branch, Bombay City :—(1) One Inspector for the Muhammadan Branch; (2) One Deputy Inspector for the Bolshevik and Communist Branch; (3) One Inspector for the Labour Branch; (4) One Sergeant for the Foreign Branch; (5) Two Sub-Inspectors for special work. Financial sanction to these proposals will be accorded by Government after they are passed in the next budget by the Legislative Council.

(2) *Plays.*—174 plays were scrutinised by the Special Branch during the year as against 170 in 1933. 165 plays were passed as unobjectionable, 8 were passed after amendment and 1 was rejected.

(3) *Festivals.*—The festivals of Ramzan Id and Bakri Id passed off peacefully. Muharram began on April 16th, 1934, and concluded peacefully on 26th idem.

The public were warned, as usual, to abide by the rules for the regulation of the Muharram festival.

262 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the Branch as against 267 in 1933. The celebration passed off peacefully.

(4) *Naturalisation.*—19 applications for naturalisation as British subjects were received for report from the following applicants during the year as against 17 in 1933 :—

Portuguese Indians	7
Germans	3
Iraqians	2
French	1
Syrian	1
Swiss	1
Persian	1
Turk	1
Former Russian	1
Indian State Subject	1
Total ..	19

(5) *Pilgrim Season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close co-operation with the Pilgrim Department during the Haj Season.

(6) *Pilgrim Passes to Iraq.*—1,110 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 765 in 1933.

2,066 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,349 in the preceding year.

(7) *Emergency Certificates.*—117 Foreigners were recommended for Emergency Certificates during the year as against 97 in 1933.

(8) *Recommendation for visas.*—217 foreigners were recommended for visas as against 85 in 1933. This increase was due to the applications received from a large number of circus artistes.

(9) *Applications for passports.*—704 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 744 in 1933. In 9 instances the police refused to endorse the applications.

(10) *Permission to come to India.*—The Branch reported on the applications of 12 foreigners for permission to come to India as against 22 in 1933.

(11) *Examination of Passports.*—The Foreign Branch boarded 570 incoming vessels during the year as against 555 in 1933. The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming boats. 50,142 passports were examined as against 48,428 in 1933.

(12) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 445 persons of the undermentioned nationalities who came to India without proper passports or visas as against 461 in 1933 :—

British subjects (Indian and European)	201
British Protected Subjects	93
Portuguese	28
French	14
Americans	13
Dutch	9
Italians	12
Swedish	4
Swiss	3
Germans	10
Greek	1
Iraqians	2
Danish	8
Japanese	5
Persians	3
Austrians	2
Czechoslovakian	1
Spanish	1
Belgians	3
Chinese	6
Former Russians	4
Norwegians	2
Pole	1
Hedjazians	3
Arabs	13
Chinese Muhammadans	2
Armenian	1
Total ..	445

(13) *Deportations.*—Dur ng the year one German subject was deported from Bombay under the provisions of the Foreigners Act III of 1864. Two Czechoslovakians and one Persian who were deported from Calcutta and Java, respectively, passed through Bombay. Arrangements were made to receive them on their arrival from Calcutta and Java and to despatch them by sea to their destinations in Czechoslovakia and Persia.

(14) *Repatriation.*—The Branch received the following repatriates from the p'aces mentioned and arranged for their despatch to their homes upcountry—

Panama	5
Colombia	1
Los Angeles	1
Rosario	2
London	1
Bagdad	2
Iraq	6
Total ..	18

One Somali destitute was repatriated to Aden at the instance of the Calcutta Police.

Deposits were taken and guarantees of return passages enforced on behalf of 47 theatrical artistes who came to India *via* Bombay during the year to take up engagements, with a view to ensuring that they should not be stranded in India after the expiration of their contracts.

(15) *Action taken under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act,* 1932.—The following 4 persons who were acting in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety or peace were served with notices under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act 1932 and externed :—

(*i*) Dr. Gangadhar Moreshwar Adhikari and

(*ii*) Jagannath Moreshwar Adhikari :

On 20th July 1934 both were ordered to reside and remain within the Municipal limits of Bijapur City and not to take part in any communist or labour movement.

(*iii*) *Ganesh Mahadeo Mote.*—On 23rd July 1934 was ordered not to remain in the Presidency of Bombay and not to return thereto without the previous permission in writing of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

(*iv*) *Anand Narayan Shetty.*—On 21st November 1934 was ordered not to remain in the Presidency of Bombay and not to return thereto without the permission of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

(16) *Strikes.*—During the year under report there were 28 Industrial strikes (including the general mill strike) as against 41 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of strikes was due partly to the

general mill strike which lasted for two months from April 23rd to June 23rd and partly to the efforts at conciliation made by W. G. Gilligan, Esq., I.C.S., who was appointed Labour Officer by Government in September 1934.

General Mill Strike.—The Communist leaders in Bombay engineered a general mill strike, involving about 100,000 workers, as a protest against the wage cut and the introduction of the new systems of four to six looms and three sides per worker. Out of 51 working mills, 38 joined the strike. The hirelings of the communist leaders forced the loyal workers in these mills to join the strike by intimidation and assaults. In all about 133 cases of assault were reported to the police during the strike. The strength of the City Police was augmented by importing 12 officers and 500 men of the District Police for the proper maintenance of law and order.

As the communists were acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and peace of the city, 28 of them including B. T. Randive, S. S. Mirajker, K. N. Joglekar, S. V. Ghate, S. V. Deshpande, Dr. G. M. Adhikari, J. M. Adhikari, G. M. Mote and others were arrested during the strike under section 3 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, and detained in jail for a period not exceeding two months.

During the strike 19 labour agitators were prosecuted and sentenced for inciting the strikers to acts of violence. Two of them were further charged and sentenced for sedition under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

In order to quell riots during the strike the police were required to open fire on 5 occasions but nobody was killed as the result of firing.

As instances of serious rioting, hurt and intimidation of loyal citizens occurred, all meetings and processions in connection with the strike were regulated from the 26th April up to 31st July at first by an order under Section 144, C.P.C., issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and later by orders under Section 23(3) of the Bombay City Police Act issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

In response to the appeal made by Mr. K. F. Nariman, a relief by way of distributing rice and dal was provided by the Marwadi Relief Society, Bombay, to 2,810 strikers between the 7th and 23rd June.

When the evil influence of the communists subsided, the workers who were coerced to join the strike gradually commenced to go back to work. The strike thus fizzled out completely by the 23rd June 1934.

On the 18th July 1934 Government sanctioned the prosecution of A. A. Alwe and 7 others under Section 17(1) of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929 (VII of 1929), for declaring an illegal general mill strike. A complaint was accordingly filed against them in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 24th July 1934. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-law, Special Counsel, assisted by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. After a protracted trial the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment on 23rd October 1934 and acquitted all the accused holding that although the strike was illegal it did not inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the whole community as

required by Section 16 (1) of the Trade Disputes Act as the mill-hands formed but a part of the community. Government have filed an appeal in the High Court against the acquittal of the accused by the Lower Court.

(17) *Action under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of* 1908.—The following 4 Labour Associations which had for their object interference with the administration of law and maintenance of order and constituted a danger to the public peace were declared unlawful by Government under sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), on 3rd November 1934—(*i*) The Young Workers League or the Tarun Kamgar Sangh, Bombay; (*ii*) The Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union or the Red Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay; (*iii*) The Kamgar Vangamaya Prasarak Mandal or the Workers' Literature Publishing Company, Bombay; and (*iv*) The Marxist League, Bombay.

(18) *Prosecutions.*—With a view to checking the illegal activities of the Communists in Bombay, who preached sedition and incited workers to violence, prosecutions were instituted against them from time to time during the year under report. The following Communists were prosecuted and sentenced by the Presidency Magistrates as shown against their names :—

1. *Bhalchandra Trimbak Randive.*—On 29th May 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

2. *Shriniwas Ganesh Sardesai.*—On 19th June 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

3. *Muhammad Shahid son of Nizam Ali.*—On 14th August 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

4. *Najibullah alias Azad son of Muhammad Khan.*—On 14th August 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

5. *Shridhar Mahadev Joshi.*—On 27th December 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

6. *Ramkrishna Mahadev Jambhekar.*—On 13th March 1934 by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Bombay, sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default two months' rigorous imprisonment under

section 117, Indian Penal Code, read with sections 147 and 324, Indian Penal Code. This sentence was enhanced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on 19th October 1934 by the High Court on appeal.

7. *Shantaram Savalaram Mirajkar.*—On 26th July 1934 by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay, sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 117, Indian Penal Code, read with section 392, Indian Penal Code. An appeal was made to enhance the sentence but the High Court refused to interfere.

Besides the above communists Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known as the Frontier Gandhi, was convicted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on December 15th, for making a seditious speech at a public meeting held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on the 27th October 1934. He spoke on the *Khudai Khidmatgar* organisation of the North-West Frontier Province.

(19) *Prosecutions under the Passport Rules.*—During the year the following prosecutions were instituted :—

(*i*) A British Indian passenger was detected travelling on a passport which had expired, but which had been tampered with and made to appear valid by altering the dates of issue and expiry. He was convicted under sections 420 and 511, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 150 in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*ii*) A seaman who held a passport, and his companion, both Anglo-Indians of Bombay, deceived a passenger agent by inducing him to purchase a steamship ticket on the strength of the former's passport thus assisting an undesirable foreigner to leave India. They were convicted under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 each, for one year.

(*iii*) A stowaway arrived on a vessel from Karachi and was found, after inquiry, to be a deserter from His Majesty's Forces in India. He was charged with being a deserter and ordered to be handed over to the military authorities.

(*iv*) A European tendered an application for a passport. During the course of inquiries it was ascertained that he was a deserter from His Majesty's Forces in India. He was handed over to the military authorities for necessary action.

(20) *Warning to the Press.*—During the year warnings were given under the orders of Government to 36 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers.

(21) *Proscription of literature.*—65 copies of proscribed literature were seized during the course of the year.

(22) *Demand of security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act*, 1931.—Security was demanded under this Act from the following presses and papers :—

	Rs.
(1) The New Reformer	1,000
(2) The Prabhat	3,000
(3) The Mauj Printing Bureau Press	3,000
(4) The Nava Shakti Press (refunded on 12th April 1934)	1,000
(5) The Nava Shakti Newspaper (forfeited on 26th April 1934)	1,000
(6) The Port Trust Kamgar	1,000
(7) The Urania Newspaper	1,000
(8) The Daily Sun Newspaper	1,000
(9) The Sun Printing Works	1,000
(10) The Navyug Printing Press	1,000
(11) The O'Anglo Luisitano Illustrated Konkani Magazine	1,000
(12) The Nava Shakti Newspaper	2,000
(13) The Janmabhumi Newspaper	1,000
(14) The Congress Samachar	1,000
(15) The Joshi Press	1,000
(16) The Hilal Newspaper	1,000
(17) The Nava Shakti Printing Press	3,000
(18) The New Era Newspaper	1,000
(19) The Virbhumi	1,000
(20) The Hindustani Printing Press	1,000
(21) The Al-Haramain Newspaper	1,000
(22) The Indian Socialist	1,000
(23) The Madani Fine Art Type and Litho Press ..	1,000
(24) The New Jack Printing Works	1,000

(23) *Political situation.*—The year 1934 compared with the preceding four years was politically quiet. In May 1934, the Individual Civil Disobedience was suspended by the Working Committee of the Congress at Patna. Its use was reserved for Mr. Gandhi alone. In June 1934, the ban on several Congress bodies, which were declared unlawful, was removed by Government with the result that Congress bodies began to function constitutionally. The 48th Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Worli, Bombay from the 26th to the 28th October 1934.

Crime Branch.

(24) *Organisation.*—During the year 1934, the strength of the Crime Branch remained the same as last year. The difficulties arising out of insufficient office accommodation and lock-ups for under-trial prisoners to which reference was made in last year's report still continue, and as the work increases year by year, the need for office accommodation and lock-ups for prisoners is being felt more keenly. It is to be hoped therefore that the proposals, already approved by Government, for a new office building will soon fructify.

(24-A) *Criminal cases.*—213 Indian Penal Code cases (including 16 transfer cases from the mofussil) were dealt with by the C. I. D. during the year 1934 as against 197 in the previous year. Of these, 11 cases were Magisterial inquiries as against 12 in the previous year. The cases were investigated by the different branches as detailed below: —

(*i*) Detection of Crime Branch (including 6 transfer cases).	114
(*ii*) General Branch (including 6 transfer cases and 11 Magisterial cases).	86
(*iii*) Prevention of Crime Branch	10
(*iv*) Vigilance Branch	3
Total ..	213

(25) *Assistance to Divisional Police.*—Assistance was rendered to the Divisional Police in all important crime; and whenever necessary joint enquiries were carried on with successful results. The following are some of the important cases:—

(*i*) Hindustan Mill murder case (Agripada Section).

(*ii*) Forjett Street murder case (Gamdevi Section).

(*iii*) Maharbowdi Dacoity case.

(*iv*) Mahim Jewellery shop—attempt at Robbery case.

(*v*) Dhobi Talao shooting and attempt to murder case.

(*vi*) Agripada Counterfeit coining case.

(*vii*) Systematic thefts of bicycles committed by a gang operating all over the City.

(*viii*) Thefts of motor cars and accessories.

(*ix*) Cutting of telegraph and telephone wires.

(*x*) Series of house-breakings and thefts committed in "E" Division and the northern part of the City.

(26) *Assistance to Mofussil Police.*—Assistance was given to the Mofussil Police and Police from other parts of India. With the increase in Inter-Provincial Crime and Criminals, the work of the Crime Branch in rendering assistance to the Mofussil Police and the Police of other Provinces was unusually heavy this year, but in spite of this heavy strain,

the co-operation given by the officers and men of this Branch has earned the appreciation of the authorities concerned in many cases. Following are some of the more important cases :—

(*i*) Calcutta Pakur Plague Bacilli Conspiracy and murder case.
(*ii*) Azamgarh kidnapping case of 1928.
(*iii*) Porbunder case under section 307, Indian Penal Code.
(*iv*) Jamkhandi State dacoity case.
(*v*) Thefts in running trains at Benares.
(*vi*) Altered and forged Government Currency Notes ; cases of United Provinces.

(27) *Gambling cases.*—During the year 1934 the Crime Branch took out 53 warrants of which 41 were executed and 12 were returned unexecuted. 300 persons were arrested of whom 173 were convicted, 40 were acquitted and cases against 87 were pending at the close of the year. 32 cases, involving 59 persons, were detected for street gambling of whom 42 were convicted, 13 acquitted and the cases against 4 were pending at the close of the year.

(28) *Interesting cases.*—Following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by the Crime Branch during the year 1934 :—

(*i*) *Gang of counterfeit coiners and utterers operating in Gujerat, Kathiawar, Bombay, etc.*—On the 24th April 1934, a shop-keeper at Bhuleshwar, Bombay, brought Rs. 16 to a C. I. D. Officer for opinion as to whether they were genuine or spurious coins. They were sent to the Mint Master who certified the coins to be very good counterfeits. On being questioned, the shop-keeper stated that two Gujeratis had come to his shop at Bhuleshwar on the 23rd idem, stating that they received a large number of rupees in the course of their business, which they wanted to change into Government Currency Notes from time to time, and that they would pay a commission of annas three per cent. The shop-keeper agreed to this and gave them Government Currency Notes of Rs. 100 and received his commission. Next day the two men came again and exchanged Rs. 40 and paid an anna and a half as commission. After their departure the shop-keeper examined the coins and finding 16 of them to be brand new wanted to make sure if the coins were genuine or not.

A watch was kept and on the 26th April 1934, one of the two men was arrested when he came to exchange some more rupees. Rs. 120 were found with him of which Rs. 40 were found to be well executed counterfeits.

The arrested man, Dayalal Mavji, hailed from Gujerat, and at first gave plausible excuse that he received the coins in the course of satta business, but ultimately on the 27th idem the C. I. D. was able to get information from him that the coins were manufactured in Surat by Narsi Virji, a goldsmith from Dhrangadra, and his four brothers. With the aid of the Surat Police, Narsi's house was searched and four counterfeit rupees, instruments and material for counterfeiting and about 5,000 tolas of silver were attached. In his shop some more

instruments for counterfeiting and a broken die were attached. His books showed that Narsi had made purchases of silver to the extent of about 40,000 tolas and that he had no dealings in silver ornaments and that he was responsible for the large increase of spurious coins in Gujerat, Bombay, etc., during the past few years. Narsi had agents in different places, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Bombay to utter these coins. Dayalal, arrested in Bombay, was one of such agents. The C. I. D., Poona, and the Surat Police co-operated in the enquiry. Dayalal was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in Bombay for uttering counterfeit coins.

He was further charged along with Narsi and Narsi's four brothers in Surat and on 15th December 1934 both Dayalal and Narsi were convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each or 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. Narsi's brothers were acquitted.

The Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, Delhi, expressed his appreciation of the effective work done by the Bombay Police in this case.

(*ii*) *Cheating banks, firms, etc., by forged cheques, altered by means of a chemical process.*—A clever device was used in systematically committing frauds on firms, banks, etc. The *modus operandi* was to send a man to make some purchases from a firm having an account with a bank and to obtain a bearer cheque for a small amount giving the name of a bogus party. The figures and words representing the amount of the cheque would then be removed by means of suitable chemicals and larger amounts substituted. Care was taken beforehand to ascertain from a clerk in the bank concerned approximately the balances lying to the credit of the parties who issued cheques. A man was then sent with the forged cheque as a representative of some firm or some official from a State, to negotiate with a company for the purchase of some articles, giving the company to understand that the payment would be made by cheque. The company after verifying from the bank that the party issuing the cheque was solvent would accept the cheque, and part with their goods to the extent ordered by the man and after deducting the amount due on their goods return the balance of the cheque in cash. After some time the party issuing the cheque as well as the party selling the goods or making payment would discover that they had been duped.

One of such cases was reported at the Palton Road Police Station, Bombay, in which the Bombay branch of a well known firm of cloth merchants and a firm of Bombay provision merchants were the victims.

A Hindu went to the proprietor of the provision firm on two or three occasions between 23rd April 1933 and 14th May 1933 and after making some purchases asked him for cheques for small amounts. Not suspecting any foul play the proprietor issued the cheques. One small cheque for Rs. 7 was issued on 14th May 1933 in the name of a certain lady.

On the 16th May 1933, a member of the firm of cloth merchants received a telephone message from a person purporting to be the household officer, Barwani State, who said he wanted some " Takas " (pieces) of khaki cloth and would be sending his servant with a letter and a cheque. Accordingly the same day about 11 a.m. a man arrived with a letter and a cheque for Rs. 1,320 on the Bank of India. The Manager of the cloth firm ascertained by telephone from the bank concerned that the party issuing the cheque was solvent and delivered three Takas of khaki cloth to the bearer of the letter. After deducting the price of the cloth he issued a cheque for the balance of Rs. 1,257 on another bank.

On 18th May 1933 the proprietor of the provision firm found to his surprise when he issued another cheque on the bank that Rs. 1,320 had been debited by the bank in respect of the cheque of Rs. 7 issued by him. Subsequent enquiries led to the detection of the forgery and showed that the firm of cloth merchants had been cheated in respect of the three "Takas " of cloth by the encashment of the altered cheque.

On 19th May 1933 two men, viz., Nana Amrita Sawant and Vithal Narayan Natu were arrested by the Nagpada Police on suspicion of being in possession of some pieces of khaki cloth and enquiries showed that the attached pieces were identical with those delivered by the cloth firm in question in connection with the altered cheque. The two suspects naively pleaded that the man who gave them the cheque and the letter was not known to them before they met him at the Central Railway Station and consented to do his job. They added that the unknown man, when he went to cash the cheque of Rs. 1,257 had promised to meet them again at the station but had not turned up. The case was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department, Crime Branch. During the course of enquiries it was ascertained that the two men under arrest were known to one Shanker Krishna Joglekar, a clever and dexterous cheat who had committed big frauds by starting bogus companies such as (*a*) " Industrial and Advertising Syndicate, Limited, Bombay ", (*b*) " The 20th Century Publishing Company, Limited", (*c*) " The Business Supplying Association ", (*d*) " The World's Publishing Comapny, Limited," etc. The handwriting on the forged cheques when compared with that of Joglekar by a handwriting expert was found to tally. Confronted with these facts the suspects Nana Amrita and Natu gave away the show and admitted their complicity with Shanker Joglekar. It was also found that Shanker Joglekar was connected with a case of the same nature in Delhi and another case in Bombay in which a watch company in Abdul Rahiman Street was cheated in respect of Rs. 4,850 by an altered and forged cheque.

The accused Shanker Krishna Joglekar, Vithal Narayan Natu and Nana Amrita Sawant were prosecuted in the abovementioned case of the cloth company. No. 3 was made an approver and No. 1

and 2 were convicted and sentenced in the High Court Sessions, Bombay, on 16th November 1934 as under :—

No. 1 Joglekar to—(*a*) 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 420–109, Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 467, Indian Penal Code (sentences concurrent).

No. 2 Natu—to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under sections 420–109, Indian Penal Code.

In the Delhi case, Joglekar was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. In view of the above sentences, the third case against Joglekar was withdrawn.

Joglekar was the brain of the gang and the removal of the original writing on the cheque by chemical means and the subsequent forgery were such that the cheques were accepted by the firms and the banks without suspicion.

(*iii*) *Epidemic of cycle theft cases.*—During the early part of 1934, several cases of cycle thefts were reported, most of them from the Fort area, and special measures were taken to put a stop to the epidemic by keeping a watch near cycle shops, pawn shops, etc., and watching the movements of suspicious looking cyclists.

On 14th May 1934 a Criminal Investigation Department man arrested one Alphonso De'Silva when he had come to pledge a cycle at a Marwari's shop. The suspect De'Silva who was well dressed produced a purchase receipt for the same but as there were some erasures on the receipt he was brought to the Criminal Investigation Department Office together with the cycle. The cycle was found to be stolen property and the receipt a forged document. The *modus operandi* of the accused was to obtain a genuine receipt for some small purchase from a cycle dealer, rub out the description of the article originally purchased and substitute details of the stolen cycle in its place.

During the course of enquiries 34 cycles stolen and disposed of by him were recovered and 8 more from his uncle named Gonsalves. Both the accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who convicted and sentenced them to an aggregate term of 2 years and 15 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

(*iv*) *Burglary in jewellery shop and arrest of a gang of burglars.*—On the 4th March 1934, a burglary in a jewellery shop at Abdul Rahiman Street was reported in which jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 10,228-9-0 was stolen. The scene of offence was visited by the Divisional Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and it was discovered that the *modus operandi* of the culprits was by pulling the doors outwards and crawling in through the aperture thus provided between the step and the bottom of the door. The entrance of the

shop was carefully examined with the result that on a show case finger impressions were discovered which were examined and preserved. Some known bad characters were suspected and the C. I. D. kept a watch over a room occupied by a gang headed by one Abdul Ghafur. Subsequently the room was raided and three men of the gang including one Shaikh Ramazan Shaikh Juma with their kept mistress were arrested. The impressions found on the show case tallied with this man's finger impressions. Another member of the gang was subsequently arrested and a diamond ring, forming a part of the stolen property, was found on his person. This individual eventually admitted being concerned in the case along with the others and acting on his information, one Shaikh Mumtaz Shaikh Bhullo was arrested and stolen property was found in his room; seeing the approach of the C. I. D. men, the man attempted to swallow some identifiable property but his attempt was frustrated by the timely arrival of the police. Some stolen property was recovered from a dust bin where it had been concealed by two members of the gang. Abdul Ghafur, the head of the gang, was arrested with great difficulty and the C. I. D. were able to recover part of the stolen property concealed in some old clothes which were pledged with a Marwari without the knowledge of the Marwari that jwellery was concealed therein.

In all property valued at Rs. 1,170 was recovered from these men in the jewellery case and some more property, stolen in two other cases, was also recovered from them and five members of the gang were sent up for trial and convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

(*v*) *Robbery in a Marwari's shop on Clerk Road.*—About 3 a.m. on the 28th July 1934, the shop of a rich Marwari money lender was broken open by removing the iron bars of a window from the sweeper's lane and the culprits ransacked the shop and removed ornaments valued at Rs. 1,857. One of the inmates woke up and tried to catch hold of one of the intruders but was stabbed. In hurriedly making their escape, the culprits left behind their shoes, umbrellas, caps, etc. Working upon this clue, the Crime Branch, C. I. D., arrested 4 men who were committed to the Sessions. Two of them were convicted under sections 457, 392, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each. One was made an approver and one was acquitted.

(*vi*) *Burglaries in Marwari Shroff's shop* (*Jacob Circle*).—A burglary of a daring nature was committed in the shop of a Marwari Shroff Rupchand Dalichand on the night of 26th July 1934. The owner of the shop with one of his servants and a boy were sleeping inside the shop. When they awoke next morning they found that the shop had been burgled by removing bars of a widow from the sweeper's lane and drilling holes in the walls of the shop and removing the latch of the door which was fastened from inside. Gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 4,644 were found missing from the cupboard.

The Crime Branch, C. I. D., suspected some persons from their previous records and *modus operandi* in the cases in which they were previously concerned, and rounded up a gang including (1) Abdul Kadar *alias* Cycle, (2) Mahadeo Ganpat and (3) Dhondya Eknath.

Part of the stolen property in the above case was recovered and the three men were sent up for trial and were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment as they had previous convictions.

(*vii*) *Burglary in a watch dealer's shop.*—On the night of the 18th July 1934, the shop of one Gajanan Nanabhai Naik, situated at Abdul Rahiman Street, was broken open and watches collectively valued at Rs. 2,717-8-0 were stolen.

The C. I. D. kept secret watch on some known receivers of such property at Chor Bazar and succeeded in getting information that two men had proposed to sell watches to one Nooralli Munawar Ali at an appointed place on Bellasis Road. A trap was laid and two men who had come to sell watches, viz., Abdul Rahaman and Papoo Munshi Ahmed were arrested and six watches were found concealed on their person. The room in which they were residing was traced and in the search thereof, 162 more watches were recovered concealed in fruit baskets. Ten more watches were recovered from the receiver which were sold immediately after the commission of the offence. The two accused were hardened criminals and were sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. The receiver was given 1 day's simple imprisonment as he had no previous convictions.

(*viii*) *Systematic frauds on cycle dealers and criminal breach of trust.*—A series of cases were reported in which cycle dealers were cleverly duped and relieved of their cycles which the culprits took on hire for a few hours and never returned. The culprits were described in most of the cases as dressed in English fashion and looking like Christians and Anglo-Indians.

A watch was kept over the pawn shops and receivers of such property and on 1st May 1934 one Malcolm Roach, a Christian, was arrested with a bicycle which on enquiries was found to have been obtained by him on hire from a shop keeper at Colaba. He was shown to several other complainants who identified him and 16 cycles pawned by him were recovered from Marwaris' and other shops. One of his accomplices, C. K. Burrows, an Anglo-Indian, was arrested and three more cycles were recovered on his information in three other cases. Both the persons were sent up for trial for Criminal Breach of Trust and were convicted and sentenced in the different cases.

(*ix*) *Chartered Bank Forgery cases.*—On the 8th June 1933, Mr. P. N. Godinho, an advocate, informed the police that he had received a letter from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, that his current account was overdrawn by Rs. 1,689-3-6. On minutely examining his cheque-book he found that seven cheques together with the respective counterfoils were stolen. He went to the Chartered Bank and learnt that 5 cheques

of the total amount of Rs. 13,200 were forged and cashed between 12th April 1933 and 7th June 1933.

Investigations were started at once and it came to light that on two occasions one J. Alphonso, a clerk working with Mr. Salazar, an advocate and neighbour of Mr. Godinho, had taken away bearer cheques in exchange for crossed cheques from Mr. Godinho, prior to 12th April 1933. On examining one of the cheques cashed, the handwriting on the body of the cheque resembled that of one L. M. Dias, also a clerk, working with Mr. Salazar. Both Alphonso and Dias were put under arrest on 8th June 1933.

During the search of J. A. Alphonso's table in his master's office a chit for Rs. 5,500 in words and figures, bearing his signature was found therein. This amount of Rs. 5,500 represented the amount of the cheque cashed by the accused persons on the 7th June 1933. His pass-book of the Lloyds Bank showed that on 29th May 1933 he had deposited Rs. 5,000 in his current account, 4 days after a cheque for Rs. 6,000 was cashed in Mr. Godinho's current account.

During the course of investigation Rs. 10,373 were recovered and traced to both the accused.

After the usual enquiry in the lower court both the accused persons, J. Alphonso and L. M. Dias, were committed to the Sessions and both of them were convicted under sections 467, 471, 420 and 114, Indian Penal Code (three counts) to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge (sentences to run concurrently), on 31st January 1934.

Four more cases against J. Alphonso pending in court were withdrawn in view of the sentences received by him.

(*x*) *Custom's fraud cases.*—On the 2nd May 1934 the Assistant Collector of Cusoms, Preventive Service, Bombay, made a complaint to the police that there was a big shortage in the cash box deposited by the Cash Department of the New Custom House in the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, for safe custody on the night of the 1st May 1934.

The cash box was opened in presence of the police, Customs and Bank authorities, and there was a shortage of Rs. 39,000 in the sum collected. Two Customs shroffs named (1) Keshav Moreshwar Phadke and (2) Sadashiv Shridhar Mondkar were put under arrest on the 2nd May 1934.

Brief facts of the case are that the accused were employed as shroffs in the Cash Department of the New Custom House. It was part of their duty to receive cash from the public at the counter and send the money thus collected to the Imperial Bank of India every day at 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. for being credited to the Custom's Revenue Account.

The money in the form of currency notes was placed in a sealed box after being checked by the shroffs.

Each shroff made up his account and after tying the notes in bundles affixed to the same a credit slip indicating on the front side the total amount received by him, and on the reverse, the denominations and numbers of the notes giving the total. Each credit slip was signed by the shroff concerned.

The remittances sent to the bank at 3 p.m. were always checked by one of the bank shroffs told off for this duty but the remittances sent at 5 p.m. were kept in the strong room of the bank and checked and credited on the next day.

On 1st May 1934 the Collector of Customs was informed by the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the bank that K. M. Phadke had made a statement to the bank officials to the effect that there was a shortage of Rs. 31,000 in the cash box deposited.

During the enquiries it was ascertained that when the 2nd remittance of 23rd April 1934 was checked on the morning of 24th April 1934, accused No. 2 who had come to check the amount in the cash box, was noticed by a bank clerk surreptitiously putting a bundle of Government Currency Notes from his pocket into the cash box.

Two more complaints in respect of Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 830 were recorded against K. M. Phadke for misappropriating those sums paid to him by two persons on account of Custom's Import Duty.

Rs. 3,987-9-0 were recovered from K. M. Phadke out of the amounts misappropriated.

As there was no evidence against S. S. Mondkar he was discharged without being brought to trial.

K. M. Phadke was convicted on 5th July 1934 under section 409, Indian Penal Code, in respect of Rs. 39,000 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment taking into consideration 28 years of his unblemished service. In two other cases under section 406, Indian Penal Code (2 counts) he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment on the same day.

S. S. Mondkar and his superior, the Superintendent, Cash Department, were dealt with departmentally by the Customs authorities.

(*xi*) *Obscene publication cases.*—During the year the following persons were arrested under section 292, Indian Penal Code, for publishing and circulating obscene publications as shown against their names below :—

(1) Professor Raghunath Dhondo Karve. Editor of Gujerati "Samaj Swasthya" (Monthly Magazine).

(2) Kashinath Narayan Nimbkar. Publisher of Gujerati "Samaj Swasthya".

(3) Laxmidas Gokuldas. Editor and Publisher of "Daily Samachar" (in Gujerati).

(4) Muhammad Nazir son of Jalaluddin. Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Weekly Musavvir".

No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, Girgaum, Bombay, on 24th April 1934.

No. 2 was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment on 24th April 1934 by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, Girgaum, Bombay.

No. 3 was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 on 11th May 1934 by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, Girgaum, Bombay.

No. 4 was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment on 30th October 1934 by the Officiating Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, Mazagaon, Bombay.

(29) *Foreigners Deported out of British India.*—Eighteen persons were deported under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 as against the same number last year. 45 persons who had been previously deported were traced during the year as having returned to Bombay in contravention of the deportation orders as against 58 in the previous year and action was taken against them.

(30) *Externments.*—107 persons were externed by the Crime Branch under the provisions of section 27 of Act IV of 1902, as against 70 last year. 19 returned externees were dealt with under section 128 of Act IV of 1902 as against the same number last year. Besides the above, 401 persons who were brought up as gangs by the Divisional Police were dealt with during the year.

(31) *P. R. T. System.*—443 convicts were transferred to the Prisons nearest their homes under the P. R. T. System (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986 of 20th October 1901) against 411 last year.

(32) *Persons deported to India from foreign countries.*—38 persons from the following countries were deported to India during the year 1934 as against 84 in the previous year and were sent to their respective homes:—

(1) England	1
(2) Africa	25
(3) Aden	1
(4) United States of America	9
(5) Rangoon	2
Total ..	38

The decrease is mostly in the numbers sent from Africa and the United States of America.

(33) *Action under section* 565, *Criminal Procedure Code.*—144 persons who were ordered to report their places of residence to the police on release from jail, under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, were dealt with during the year 1934, as against 80 in the previous year. Of these, 21 were arrested and convicted for fresh offences committed by them.

55 disobeyed the orders out of whom 23 were re-arrested and dealt with under section 176 (Clause 2), Indian Penal Code, and the rest could not be traced.

(34) *Counterfeit Government Currency Notes.*—During the year 1934, 235 forged and altered notes were sent by the Currency Office for enquiry as against 92 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the appearance of Government Currency Notes of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 and forged notes of N/4 series of Rs. 5. The work in both these above cases was suspected to be of a gang from the United Provinces and as a result of co-operation and combined action by the Bombay City Police and United Provinces C. I. D., three men were arrested at Lucknow by the Lucknow police. The cases against the accused are pending in a Lucknow Court.

(35) *Counterfeit coins.*—Two cases of counterfeiting and uttering coins were detected during the year. One ended in conviction and the other is still pending in Court.

(36) *Enquiries sent by the Magistrates.*—Eleven cases were referred by the Magistrates for enquiry to the Crime Branch as against 12 cases in the previous year. Reports in 9 cases were submitted to the Courts concerned and two remained under investigation.

(37) *Miscellaneous.*—Greater use was made of the Finger Print System in tracing culprits from finger impressions left at the scene of offences and comparing them with those of men suspected from their *modus operandi*. The results were very gratifying. Intimation regarding released prisoners was circulated from time to time with their *modus operandi*, descriptions and other details, with a view to a watch being kept over their movements.

(38) *Pathan Branch.*—The Pathan Branch consisting of one Inspector and two Head constables which was temporary hitherto was made permanent by Government during the year. The Branch continued to render assistance to the Divisional Police in all cases where Pathans were concerned or suspected and also gave assistance to the Mofussil Police whenever they required the assistance of the Branch in tracing Pathan criminals, or making enquiries regarding them in the City. Assistance was also given whenever necessary to the Special Branch in matters relating to Pathan politics; also in making enquiries regarding new arrivals and in connection with issuing passports to such persons. Special attention was paid to the money lending class of Pathans, as a result of which the complaints against this class were greatly reduced. Action to extern 19 undesirable Pathans, who were not money lenders, was taken during the year 1934 under the Bombay City Police Act. Three similar men were deported under section 3, and one under section 4 of the Foreigners Act while six persons were made P. R. T. to their homes on release from jail. The above figures have been included in the total figures of the Crime Branch. The Branch also rendered valuable assistance to the Dock Police and shipping authorities in connection with Pathan and Punjabi seamen who are employed in great numbers by the shipping companies in Bombay.

(39) *Criminal Tribes Act.*—There were 282 registered members under the Criminal Tribes Act in the beginning of the year 1934 and during the year, 30 were added to the roll. 33 were removed from the roll due to death, cancellation, transfer outside Bombay, etc. The net number of registered members at the end of the year was 279 as detailed below :—

(1) Rajput Bhamtas	30
(2) Takari Bhamtas	7
(3) Kaikadis	21
(4) Waghris	49
(5) Mang Garudis	157
(6) Mixed gang	9
(7) Sansis known as Kanjars	1
(8) Pasis and Bhars	5
Total ..	279

The following persons were dealt with under the different sections of the Criminal Tribes Act as shown below :—

18 persons ..	Under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act of whom 17 were convicted and one discharged.
15 persons ..	Under section 25 of the Act and were transferred to their Districts.
1 person ..	Under section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2 persons (Pasis) ..	Under section 21 (Clause 1) of the Criminal Tribes Act.

114 registered members from the Mofussil came to Bombay on passes during the year for employment and of these 25 were still in Bombay at the end of the year.

96 members of the Pasi and Bhar Criminal Tribes from the United Provinces came to Bombay on passes during the year for employment, etc., of whom 78 are still in Bombay, the rest having returned by the close of the year.

There are 18 members registered under the Act who are on probation and staying in Dharavi Free Colony and other places. 13 persons are kept on " D " list under Rule 12 of the new Rules of 1930 of whom three are registered. 7 persons registered under the act were removed to the settlement under the provisions of section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

4,702 Finger Impression slips of Pasis and Bhars were taken during the year as required by the new rules issued by Government for registration of these two tribes. 5 Pasis have so far been registered. The work of registration is still in progress.

The Criminal Tribes Act is being made use of increasingly against confirmed criminals and three mixed gangs of 23 persons including 16 Muhammadans, three Hindus and four Christians have so far been notified as members of Criminal Tribes under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Eleven of these have already been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act and the registration of the rest is in progress. This new method of dealing with the hardened criminal element of this city is expected to have a wholesome effect.

The powers newly given under Act XXXI of 1933 for dealing with individual bad characters under section 27 (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act were used against 196 bad characters who were externed from the city.

(40) *Vigilance Branch.*—Following is a brief summary of the work done by the staff of the Branch during the year 1934 :—

The Bombay Children Act of 1924.—(*a*) 55 destitute children (boys) were picked up and dealt with under section 7 (1) (*a*). Of these, 35 were sent to certified schools, 13 were handed over to their guardians and the cases of 7 others are still pending.

(*b*) Seven children were removed under section 7 (1), Clause (*f*), from their guardians as the guardians were found to be unfit on moral grounds to look after them.

Bombay City Police Act.—13 children were picked up under section 121 of Act IV of 1902, for begging in the streets, of whom four were sent to certified schools, three were handed over to their guardians and the cases against the remaining six were still pending at the close of the year.

The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.—(*a*) 208 cases were taken up under section 3 of the Act (soliciting); of these, 204 resulted in conviction, two in acquittal and two are pending.

(*b*) 24 cases were taken up under section 5 of the Act (living on the earnings of prostitution); of these, 23 ended in conviction and one in acquittal.

(*c*) In one case action was taken against a landlord under section 8-B (*b*) of the Act for permitting the use of the premises as a brothel but the case ended in acquittal for want of sufficient proof.

Indian Penal Code cases.—One case was picked up under sections 372, 114, Indian Penal Code, and three men are being prosecuted for using a minor girl under 18 years for immoral purposes. The case is pending in Court.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1934, the police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 61 persons against 75 in 1933 and 36 in 1932.

The following is the result :—

34 convicted.
16 discharged.

—

50

The cases against eleven persons were pending.

Under the provisions of section 27 (1) and (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act, 508 persons, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences, were deported while 176 such deportees who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 411 and 264 in 1933. Similarly 670 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 766 in 1933.

Police Buildings.

23. No new building schemes were undertaken during the year. The need for additional office accommodation for the Head Police Office staff is keenly felt.

Arms Act.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 412 covering 646 weapons and the number cancelled was 617 covering 932 arms. At the close of the year there were 6,360 licensed persons possessing 9,489 arms which shows a decrease of 265 in the licensed persons as compared with the figures for the year 1933. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 17 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores eight only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz.: six Indians and two Europeans ; 12 including the above eight deal in rifled arms and ammunition and breach and muzzle-loading guns and ammunition. Two deal in old arms, two in lead shots and one in swords.

During the year 3,571 references were made to verify arms and ammunition bought from dealers in Bombay.

5 persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act ; three of whom were convicted and two were acquitted.

Explosives Act.

Under this Act 378 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "C" appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Two persons were prosecuted under the Act, out of whom one was convicted and the other was acquitted.

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act classified in table "D" appended to the report, show an increase of 45 compared with the last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons

number 211 which is a decrease of 11 as compared with the figures for the year 1933.

There are 171 underground tanks with pumps installed, against 181 during the previous year.

Five persons were prosecuted under the Act out of whom 4 were convicted and 1 was acquitted.

Poisons Act. 103 licenses under the Poisons Act were granted.

Tram cars. A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table " F ". The number of slight accidents show an increase of 9 as compared with the figures of 1933 and that of the serious accidents a decrease of 14. There were 9 fatalities.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	126
Hornby Road	40
Kalbadevi Road	25
Girgaum Road	21
Vincent Road	17
Colaba Causeway	15
Foras Road	14
Cruickshank Road	13
Grant Road	13
Frere Road	12
Sandhurst Road	11
Nagdevi Street	10

Theatres. Licenses were renewed in the case of four theatres, five cinema theatres and 28 cinemas.

Four applications for the erection of cinemas were sanctioned during the year. The proposed sites are situated (1) at Back Bay Reclamation near Churchgate Railway Station, (2) at Khatao Wadi in Girgaum, (3) at Palton Road behind the Crawford Market, and (4) at the foot of Tilak Bridge at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

An application for the erection of a cinema theatre at the junction of Mount Road and Dockyard Road, Mazagaon, was refused as there was considerable opposition from the residents of the locality.

Three circuses visited Bombay during the year under report.

275 performance licenses were issued during the year.

Motor Vehicles Act.

During the year under review 4,073 cars, 186 motor cycles and 129 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures of 1933 and 1934 are given below :—

	Cars.		Motor cycles.		Lorries.	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
American	1,981	2,877	15	23	20	30
English	970	937	112	143	37	95
Continental	278	259	55	20	11	4
Total ..	3,229	4,073	182	186	68	129

The amount of fees collected in registering these vehicles was Rs. 1,17,046.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 12,000.

The figures of motor vehicles that were re-registered as required by rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, during the year, are as follows :—

	Bombay City vehicles.		Presidency vehicles.	
	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry).	On payment of full fee.	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry).	On payment of full fee.
Cars	8,770	262	10,408	304
Cycles	390	39	697	59
Lorries	875	26	34	3
Total ..	10,035	327	11,139	366

The amount collected in fees for the renewal of registration of these vehicles was approximately Rs. 7,15,965.

The figures of motor vehicles registered and re-registered in each district of the Presidency proper, the City of Bombay and the places outside the Presidency during the year, are given in Table E (2) appended to the report.

There were 1,005 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October. The taxi meters were thoroughly checked and complaints of overcharging were negligible. A stricter method of examining taxi meters has been introduced and all meters are now tested on the latest system employed by the authorities in London.

108 lorries and 139 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,306; 138 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 167 were issued to the drivers of omnibuses. 149 Conductor's Permits were issued.

There were 4,052 motor accidents or 552 more than in the previous year. The figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons; for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 84 were fatal accidents resulting in 85 deaths or 15 more than in the previous year. In all cases motor vehicles involved in accidents were thoroughly examined by officers of the Motor Vehicles Department.

In 37 of the fatal accident cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and prosecutions were launched with the following results :—

Convicted	8
Acquitted	7
Discharged	6
Pending	16
	37

In 45 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence to charge them. In 2 cases neither the vehicle nor the driver concerned in the accident could be traced.

Included in the above, the following ten cases are worthy of special mention :—

(*a*) A motor cyclist in overtaking a car on its right found himself facing an approaching lorry into which he crashed, with the result that he was thrown on the road and the lorry passed over his limbs. He was removed to hospital where he died shortly after admission.

(*b*) A motor lorry, while being driven along, loaded with bags of coal with three persons seated on top of the load, overturned with the result that the three persons fell on the road and the bags of coal fell on them. They were removed to hospital where one of them died. The driver who was prosecuted under section 304-A, Indian Penal Code, was acquitted.

(*c*) A motor cycle on which was seated the rider with two passengers on the pillion seat was proceeding at a high speed when at a bend in the road one of the passengers touched the ground with his foot, causing the rider to swerve and lose control of the machine which crashed into

a tramway standard as a result of which they sustained severe injuries to which one of the passengers succumbed.

(*d*) Whilst a municipal refuse lorry was being driven along, a Chinaman ran across the road and deliberately dived under the right rear wheel of the vehicle. The driver's attempt to avoid him was in vain and the lorry passed over him before it could be pulled up. He was removed to hospital where it was found that he had already expired.

(*e*) Three persons riding cycles along the road at night following each other a few feet apart, were ascending a bridge when the second cyclist heard the sound of an impact and on looking round saw that the third cyclist had been knocked off his cycle by a motor lorry which was overtaking him on his left hand side. The driver did not stop the vehicle but put on speed and drove away. The second cyclist noted a number as being that of the lorry, which turned out to be incorrect and with the help of the first cyclist removed the injured to hospital where he died the following night without regaining consciousness. The driver was later traced, put up for trial and convicted and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*f*) A man who was riding on the off side running board of a motor lorry attempted to alight whilst it was in motion and in doing so his *dhoti* caught on to a protruding iron rod fixed to the side of the lorry which momentarily stayed his progress and caused his fall to the road under the right rear wheel which passed over his stomach, killing him on the spot.

(*g*) A lorry proceeding along the centre of a main road suddenly swerved to its left and bumped against a pan shop situated at the entrace of a lane with the result that two pedestrians were knocked down by the vehicle. The driver absconded and is still at large. The injured persons were removed to hospital where they expired.

(*h*) The driver of a van, in order to avoid running over a man who alighted from a tram car and attempted to cross the road, swerved his van sharply to his left with the result that it skidded, and coming in contact with the left foot-path overturned on top of two vegetable hawkers who were seated on the foot-path. One of them sustained severe injuries to which he succumbed about two months later in hospital. The incident was classified as an accident.

(*i*) A cyclist travelling at speed with a boy seated in front of him on the cross bar attempted to pass a stationary lorry which was facing him on the left side of the road. When he was at a distance of about 15 yards from the lorry, a motor car was approaching from the opposite direction. The cyclist thinking that there was no space for him to pass through, got confused and crashed into the left side of the radiator of the lorry. He, as well as his companion, received severe injuries as a result of which the cyclist expired on his way to hospital. The incident was treated as an accident.

(*j*) In one case a car which was being driven at high speed, after knocking down a woman swerved to its left, travelled 25 feet, mounted

the footpath and struck against a tree and its iron guard, proceeded a further 20 feet on the footpath and struck against a fire-hydrant and then came to a standstill. The injured woman who was removed to hospital died the same night. The driver who had absconded was subsequently arrested and has been sent up for trial.

Of the 84 fatal accidents, 25 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day, 28 between mid-day and 5 p.m., 27 between 5 p.m. and mid-night, and 4 between mid-night and 7 a.m. In 18 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age. In 42 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years. In 10 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 15 cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 42 fatal accidents, cars in 39 and cycles in 1. In 2 cases the vehicles were not traced.

Periodical inspections were carried out particularly of heavy motor vehicles whilst running on the roads. As a result 473 vehicles, i.e. 238 cars, 167 trucks, 66 lorries and 2 motor cycles, were found to have serious mechanical defects due to overloading and faulty maintenance and the registrations of the vehicles were cancelled till the defects were rectified. In each case both the driver and the owner were prosecuted for using and permitting the use of a defective vehicle.

In addition to these road inspections 1,370 heavy motor vehicles, trucks and omnibuses were called up and inspected at the Head Police Office, of which approximately 1,150 vehicles were suspended temporarily for certain defects. These were subsequently set right and found in order.

The registration of 21 heavy motor vehicles was permanently cancelled as these were found to be mechanically worn out and dangerous for use on the road.

In all there were 2,501 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,543 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,608 and 1,652 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 19,765, the fees thereby accruing amounted to Rs. 1,38,561.

In addition to their work in the City the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test applicants for public motor licenses. The districts mentioned below were also visited by them during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district, inspected :—

Kaira	256
Thana	268
East Khandesh	332
West Khandesh	272
Nasik	430
Poona	658
Satara	634

Sholapur	..	..	..	224
Belgaum	..	..	..	639
Dharwar	..	..	..	248
Kolaba	..	..	..	215
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	214

This represents a decrease of 193 public motor vehicles inspected in the mofussil during the year.

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd. plied their omnibuses over 10 different routes in Bombay City during the year. The omnibuses are kept in excellent condition and covered the routes to a scheduled time. Twenty new omnibuses were licensed during the year.

Table "E".

No.	Particulars.	1933	1934
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered ..	3,411	4,259
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and registered in Bombay	529	511
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered ..	68	129
4	Approximate number of cars and motor cycles in Bombay	10,370	11,050
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	930	955
6	General (Trade) numbers issued	92	85
7	Number of transfers effected	9,120	9,901
8	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire	931	1,005
9	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire	128	108
10	Number of buses licensed to ply for hire	116	139
11	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewals and duplicates)	19,335	19,765
12	Number of public motor car licenses issued ..	1,319	1,306
13	Number of public motor lorries	169	138
14	Number of public motor bus licenses issued ..	143	167
15	Number of Bus Conductor's Permits issued ..	104	149
16	Number of temporary licenses issued	5,291	5,373
17	Number of accidents including fatalities	3,500	4,052
18	Number of fatal accidents	70	84
19	Number of prosecutions	2,608	2,501
20	Number of convictions	1,652	1,543
21	Number of acquittals	176	228
22	Number of cases withdrawn	256	152
23	Number of cases struck off	4	3
24	Number of cases pending	520	575
25	Number of persons driving warned	2,254	2,084
26	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police	308	223
27	Number of public motor car licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	8	12
28	Number of motor vehicles registration of which was suspended	548	473
29	Number of heavy motor vehicles registration of which was permanently cancelled	..	21

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the owner's (A) and driver's (B) permits issued and renewed in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency is shown in Table E (1) appended to the report.

25. During the year under report, 4,141 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

Pilgrims.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1934 was 276 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 7,06,275. The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires.

Fires	305
Value of property lost	Rs. 17,29,524

27. The accompanying table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force. The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 4,228 as against 4,115 in 1933.

Statement D, Police establishment.

The population of the City according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 10·60 as compared with 1 to 11·87 in 1933 and 1 to 13·75 in 1932.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 25·92 as compared with 23·78 in 1933 and 20·50 in 1932.

Armament, Statement E.

28. There was no change in the armament of the Force in the year under review.

Punishments and Rewards.

29. During the year 156 officers and men were punished as compared with 221 in 1933.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal ..	155
Dismissed	1

Of the total number punished 5 were Europeans and 151 were Indians.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) Good service tickets	3,770
(*b*) Silver stripes	25
(*c*) Two stripes	45
(*d*) One stripe	68
(*e*) Money rewards from the Customs and Excise Departments	15
(*f*) Money rewards from the Magistrates and District Police	62
(*g*) Money rewards granted by the Commissioner of Police	1,018
(*h*) Money rewards paid by members of the public, etc. ..	50
Total ..	5,083

The following officers and men were awarded medals :—

New Year's Honours.

Names of officers and ranks.	Medal.
Superintendent Mr. R. B. Smith ..	The King's Police Medal.
Inspector R. G. Paull ..	
Police Constable No. 1782/C, Ramdihel Rampadarath (Retired).	
Inspector S. G. Achrekar ..	The Indian Police Medal.
Deputy Inspector P. V. Raje ..	
Deputy Inspector R. M. McCarthy ..	
Sub-Inspector M. H. Kamat ..	
Sub-Inspector D. V. Samant ..	
Jemadar No. 30/D, Chandmian Hyatmian.	
Head Constable No. 2200/K, K. S. Dalvi.	

In April 1934.

Police Constable No. 425/A, Sitaram Sonoo Kondaskar.	The Indian Police Medal.

In August 1934.

Naik No. 2208/B, Krishna Ramchandra Bhogte.	The Indian Police Medal.
Police Constable No.1044/B, Waman Ganoji Tawde.	

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 164 against 160 in the preceding year. Of these, 143 were literate in English against 139 in 1933. Literate head constables and constables numbered 2,103 as against 2,002 in 1933. Of these, 258 have a knowledge of English as against 247 in the preceding year.

334 recruits came under training of whom 182 were allotted to Divisions, 11 resigned, 36 were discharged, one died while 104 continued under training at the close of the year.

The First Aid classes for probationary sergeants and constable recruits were held by Khan Saheb Dr. J. D. Desai, M.B.B.S. (since deceased), with the result that 8 probationary sergeants and 68 constable recruits passed the examination in " First Aid to the Injured ".

I regret to place on record the untimely death of Khan Saheb Dr. J. D. Desai, which occurred on 29th October 1934. " This gentleman served this department in an honorary capacity as lecturer in First Aid to the recruits and probationary sergeants for a period of over 12 years during which time over 1,000 men qualified in First Aid.

No " Refresher " course in drill and law for Naiks was held during the year.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1934 as compared with 1933 :—

	1933.	*1934.*
(1) Resigned	38	30
(2) Discharged	57	98
(3) Dismissed	11	1
(4) Died	22	16
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity) ..	127	104
(6) Deserted	..	..
Total ..	255	249

Health.

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1934 was 4,778 as compared with 4,839 in 1933. Of these, 20 were suffering from Tuberculosis.

The daily average number on the sick list was as follows :—

	1933.	*1934.*
Indian officers and men	62·25	60·36
European officers	1·88	1·70

The most prevalent diseases were malaria and influenza. It is gratifying to note that the health of the force has improved over last year's figures.

Police Boys' Brigade.

Early in the year under report it was decided to reform the Police Boys' Brigade with the object of assisting policemen of the Bombay City Police Force who are unable to afford further education for their sons or to obtain employment for them. There were at the end of the preceding year two boys who were enlisted under the old conditions. 22 boys were enlisted during the year on the new terms. Of these, 8 boys resigned leaving 16 at the end of the year.

Inspection of arms and ammunition.

33. All arms and accoutrements were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. Musketry practice was held as usual. We are again indebted to the Officer Commanding the G. I. P. Railway Auxiliary Force for the use of their rifle range at Ghatkopar for our annual musketry practice.

The Annual Revolver Course was fired by 251 officers as compared with 244 in 1933 with the following results :—

70 Officers obtained marksmen's points as against 74 in 1933.
40 were first class shots.
81 were second class shots.
48 were third class shots.
12 failed to qualify.

The percentage of marksmen was 27·89 as against 30·33 in 1933 and 21·49 in 1932.

The revolver challenge cup was won by Superintendent Mr. W. W. Godwin.

Street accidents.

34. During the year under report 102 persons were killed and 3,176 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 91 killed and 2,827 injured in the preceding year :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	9	261
By motor vehicles	85*	2,001
By hack victorias	5	402
By other public conveyances	2	442
By private conveyances (other than motor cars).	1	70
	102	3,176

* In 84 accidents.

There was an increase of 11 in the number of persons killed and of 349 in the number of persons injured as compared with the figures for the year 1933. The increase occurred wholly under the head "motor vehicles", other heads showing slight decreases. This increase in the number of accidents (from 70 to 84) is much larger than the corresponding increase in the number of motor vehicles on the roads of the City

The analysis of fatal motor accidents shown below gives food for thought :—

	Cars and Taxis.	Motor cycles.	Commercial vehicles. Heavy and light Lorries.	Buses.	Untraced.	Total.
1932 ..	35	..	22	4	3	64
1933 ..	31	..	31	6	2	70
1934 ..	39	1	37	5	2	84

The most noticeable feature is the constant increase in fatalities from commercial vehicles. There is no doubt that this is due very largely to lack of proper maintenance and overloading. Such vehicles are daily being called up for inspection and found not complying with mechanical requirements. Registration is suspended until they have been put in proper repair, but the majority of smaller owners neglect further repairs until the vehicles are called up again. Overloading due to uneconomic competition is another feature in spite of constant action against offenders, action which is fully supported by the Courts in the magnitude of fines inflicted. Compulsory insurance against third party risks for heavy vehicles will probably shortly be introduced and this should help to effect an improvement.

35. During the year 1934, the numbers of public and private conveyances in the city of Bombay were as follows :—

Conveyances.

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles	..	3,863
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles	..	2,315
Motors (private) / Motors (plying for hire)	.. ..	11,050
Motor lorries (private) / Motor lorries (plying for hire)	.. ..	955

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,149 victorias, 1,452 labour carts and 262 hand-carts.

During the year, the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 9,946 owners and drivers of public conveyances other than motor vehicles for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act while 1,601 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods and 10 licenses were cancelled or not renewed. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, rejected 992 horses as unfit for further use.

There were 10 cases of theft, criminal breach of trust and rash driving etc., against hack victoria, labour-cart and hand-cart drivers during the year. Of these, 6 ended in conviction, 1 in discharge, 2 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

36. (*a*) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 733 notices consisting of 18,157 paragraphs and 339 supplements besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

Miscellaneous.

(*b*) During the year under report, 3,139 cases were prosecuted by the 8 Police Prosecutors (including 1 Honorary for Juvenile Court) with satisfactory results. The figures for the previous three years are :—

1931	2,814
1932	4,926
1933	2,832

(*c*) Both the cattle pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of one Poundkeeper, the appointment being held by a Sergeant.

9,052 animals were impounded during the year as detailed below :—

(*a*) By the police	8,469
(*b*) By the public	583

The figures for the previous three years are :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*
(*a*) By the police	18,829	15,584	11,421
(*b*) By the public	510	762	906

(*d*) The following are the figures of licenses for places of public entertainment class A (those at which intoxicating liquors are sold) and class B (other than those falling under class A) which remain open after 9-30 p.m. :—

Class A	..	..	..	..	591
Class B	..	..	..	..	2,136

(*e*) During the year under report 245 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and in accordance with the arrangement in force were paid the bonus money and sent to their destinations by the police. 50 of such repatriates were permitted to return to South Africa, having refunded the money expended on them by the Union Government.

(*f*) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank had to experience a still further contraction in its business during the year; the order of my predecessor having had its full effect of weeding out almost all members who resorted to it more for borrowing than for anything else. The resignations continued as before, the share capital decreased from Rs. 3,01,314 to Rs. 2,62,653, membership from 1919 to 1827 and the monthly income dwindled from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,500. The dividend rate on shares had consequently to be reduced to 6¼ per cent. and will be reduced still lower during the coming year. Towards the concluding portion of the year my predecessor's order was slightly relaxed so as to allow members having large amounts to their credit to borrow a little more than others. This had its desired effect in stopping resignations and improving the business of the Bank.

The financial position of the Bank remains as strong as before, its reserve fund exceeding Rs. 55,000 and its outside investments mostly in gilt-edged securities amounting to nearly 2 lacs. With the management in the capable hands of Mr. W. W. Godwin, Superintendent of Police, L Division, the Bank continued to be classed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as "A" among the best of its kind in the Bombay Presidency.

(*g*) *Recruitment of depressed classes.*—13 Mahars and 1 Chambhar were recruited during the year. Of the former, 1 resigned and 1 was discharged.

(*h*) The Traffic Advisory Committee which was appointed in 1929 continues to be of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems and with improvements in traffic control in the city of Bombay. A detailed report on the working of this Committee for the year 1933 was submitted to Government in July 1934 ; a report on its work during the year 1934 will be submitted in due course.

(*i*) This year the number of cases which took six months or longer to reach a decision in the Courts was 54 as against 32 in the previous year. The number would probably have gone up considerably but for the appointment of an Additional Presidency Magistrate during the year.

(*j*) The following events of interest occurred during the year :—

(*i*) On 8th January 1934 the management of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's mill which was on strike re-started the mill

with over 800 new hands. These were escorted in batches to and from the mill by police. That evening while a small body of police were escorting about 300 men they were attacked by strikers concealed in the compound of the Maratha Hospital. The Police had to make lathi charges and to open fire before the hostile crowd dispersed. 15 persons including 4 policemen were injured, 5 by gunshot wounds but none seriously. This riot had no appreciable effect on the attendance at this mill next day and no further interference came from the strikers.

(*ii*) On the 31st January the Bombay City Police Sports, which had not been held for 8 years owing to various unforeseen circumstances such as riots and strikes, took place and the Force was honoured by the presence on this occasion of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne.

(*iii*) In July a well known firm of Engineers demonstrated the working of a set designed for wireless broadcasting between the Head Police Office and a mobile van. This proved successful in spite of the experimental nature of the set used and the heavy monsoon conditions prevailing at the time. The firm promised to evolve as the result of the experience gained a suitably modified set. So far, however, there have been no further developments.

(*iv*) The holding at Worli during October 1934 of the Congress Sessions and Swadeshi Exhibition threw considerable extra work on the police of the city who were not re-inforced from outside.

(*v*) At a special parade on the 7th December His Excellency the Governor after reviewing the police drawn up for inspection presented medals to the 13 officers and men mentioned in paragraph 29 of this report. His Excellency's presence and his heartening words on this occasion were greatly appreciated by the officers and men of the Force.

(*vi*) As an experiment and in an endeavour to solve the problem of excessive traffic along certain roads, a system of one way streets, noticeably in the area around Meadows Street, and traffic islands, such as those at Tardeo, Kemp's corner and Flora Fountain, was started. On the whole these efforts met with success, but it is obvious that in some cases the volume of traffic is becoming too great for the road space available. This is noticeably the case on Queen's Road at certain hours of the day.

37. It is once more my pleasant duty to thank all the officers and men of the Force for their loyalty and hard work during the year. I would like also to record my appreciation once more of the untiring energy and dependable work of my Office Superintendent, Mr. Chhaganlal Manecklal Tijoriwala, M.B.E., I.S.O., and of the excellent work done during the year by the clerical staff under him.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5–6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	...	3	...	3	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	9	28	...	37	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	5	18	...	23	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	6	21	...	27	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	4	...	6	...
10A	188 ...	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.	...	8	...	8	...
		Total ...	22	78	...	100	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	7	43	...	50	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	3	14	...	17	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	6	13	...	19	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	2	15	...	17	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	8	10	...	18	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	9	...	12	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	50	...	54	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	68	261	...	329	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	8	...	9	1
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	61	378	...	439	2
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	13	81	...	94	1
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	...	...	2	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	10	54	...	64	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	5	42	...	47	1

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	7	9	9	10	28	...	...	28	1 lunatic ; 7 withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	13	1	4	18	...	...	18	1 lunatic; 1 absconded : 1 withdrawn.
...	2	16	5	4	25	...	...	25	1 withdrawn.
...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	1 lunatic.
...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	
2	14	45	17	18	80	...	...	80	3 lunatics; 1 absconded; 9 withdrawn.
1	12	11	9	16	36	...	...	36	1 absconded.
...	2	4	1	2	7	...	...	7	1 died.
1	1	11	6	...	17	...	...	17	
...	8	3	5	...	8	...	...	8	1 absconded ; 1 withdrawn.
...	2	3	4	4	11	...	...	11	
...	1	3	1	7	11	...	...	11	
2	...	43	5	...	48	...	...	48	2 lunatics; 1 died; 1 absconded.
5	54	96	134	88	368	6	1	374	2 absconded ; 3 withdrawn ; 81 compounded.
...	3	...	3	2	5	...	...	5	
7	81	141	166	42	349	4	...	353	1 withdrawn ; 103 compounded.
3	12	14	12	51	77	7	...	84	1 absconded ; 2 withdrawn.
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	6	39	15	4	58	...	...	58	3 withdrawn.
1	9	21	13	1	35	2	...	37	1 lunatic.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	60	...	73	...
		Total ...	201	1,038	...	1,239	5
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	...	...	1	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	12	64	...	76	3
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	6	...	6	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	53	1,052	24	1,080	3
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	65	1,122	24	1,163	6
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1	23	...	24	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	91	...	91	...
32A	506 ...	Criminal intimidation ...	...	128	...	128	3
		Total ...	1	172	...	173	3
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ ordinary ...	154	3,324	78	3,400	17
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	71	665	...	736	1
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	27	86	...	113	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	66	401	...	467	2
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	8	...	8	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	318	4,484	78	4,724	20

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	23	22	25	2	49	...	...	49	2 compounded.
22	221	412	399	169	980	19	1	999	3 lunatics; 6 absconded; 2 died; 10 withdrawn; 186 compounded.
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	....	1	
8	7	20	20	22	62	...	...	62	1 died.
...	...	2	...	4	6	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	56	183	35	799	1,041	...	...	1,041	3 lunatics; 1 compounded; 5 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	63	206	55	825	1,110	...	...	1,110	2 lunatics; 1 died; 5 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
...	1	3	21	...	23	46	...	69	19 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
2	3	8	6	2	16	1	...	17	3 compounded.
4	1	28	19	73	120	...	...	120	2 compounded.
6	5	38	46	75	159	47	...	206	1 withdrawn; 24 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	166	1,118	237	1,813	3,246	20	1	3,266	2 absconded; 5 lunatics; 21 withdrawn.
19	105	370	77	264	611	175	3	786	11 withdrawn.
2	16	57	37	...	94	...	...	94	1 died; 10 withdrawn.
5	72	134	98	184	386	168	1	554	1 died; 1 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 50 compounded.
...	2	6	...	...	6	3	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	361	1,585	449	2,231	4,343	366	5	4,709	5 lunatics; 3 absconded; 2 died; 43 withdrawn; 50 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion .	...	2	...	2	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	12	198	...	210	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,041	102,701	...	103,742	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act VII of 1911).	...	19	...	19	...
		Total ...	1,053	102,920	...	103,973	...
		Grand Total ...	1,560	109,814	102	111,372	34

NOTES.—(1) *Column* 4—This should include all cases
(2) *Column* 8—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column* 15—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Cases entered against Serial No. 42 are
Statement A, Part I, for the sake of
(5)—Explanation of differences between figures
and column 10 of this Statement A, Part I.
From Serial No. 11, 3 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 12, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 14, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 18, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 22-A, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 29, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 33, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 34, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 36, 1 case transferred to

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	
1	18	168	21	2	191	6	...	197	1 withdrawn.
52	1,119	97,787	4,778	...	102,565	22,339	21,390	124,904	8 died; 3 transferred; 540 withdrawn; 29 handed over to parents or relations.
...	...	18	1	...	19	...	...	19	
53	1,137	97,975	4,800	2	102,777	22,346	21,390	125,123	8 died; 3 transferred; 541 withdrawn; 29 handed over to parents or relations.
156	1,801	100,261	5,766	3,320	109,449	22,778	21,396	132,227	13 lunatics; 10 absconded; 8 died; 3 transferred; 261 compounded; 609 withdrawn; 29 handed to parents or relations.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
direct by Magistrates.
not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.
shown against Serial Nos. 11, 12, 14, 18, 22-A, 29, 33, 34 and 36 in column 4 of this statement for 1933 occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—
Serial No. 13.
Serial No. 13, 1 to Serial No. 18 and 1 to Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 23.
Serial No. 8, and 2 to Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 41.
Serial No. 35.
Serial No. 36, and 1 to Serial No. 29.
Serial No. 36, and 1 to Serial No. 41.
Serial No. 5.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned incases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1).	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...
		Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	...	9	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	7	21	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	3	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	9	15	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	35	103	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	2	6	...
10A	188	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.	...	5	...
		Total ...	53	163	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	302, 303	Murder	11	50	3
12	307	Attempts at murder	3	28	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	18	23	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	4	20	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	4	8	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	3	5	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	49	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	135	438	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	1	7	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	157	639	...
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	17	52	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	4	...	...
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	20	108	...

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	21	10	11	3	5	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 7 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	3	....	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	19	14	5	4	3	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 1 absconded; 1 withdrawn.
...	110	63	47	...	28	...	...	..	8 withdrawn.
...	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
5	163	96	67	8	43	...	...	...	3 lunatics; 1 absconded; 16 withdrawn.
1	34	15	19	2	22	...	...	...	1 absconded.
...	8	4	4	3	22	...	...	...	1 died.
...	32	21	11	...	4	...	...	...	5 non-cognizable.
...	9	4	5	...	12	...	...	...	3 absconded; 1 withdrawn.
...	10	5	5	1	2	...	...	...	
...	6	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	
...	48	43	5	...	...	...	...	...	1 died; 1 absconded; 2 lunatics.
9	448	144	304	21	105	9	1	8	2 died; 2 absconded; 6 non-cognizable; 4 withdrawn; 146 compounded.
...	4	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	
1	593	203	390	41	196	8	...	8	1 died; 5 non-cognizable; 9 withdrawn; 204 compounded.
5	52	28	24	5	11	10	...	10	1 absconded; 5 withdrawn.
...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1 died; 1 non-cognizable.
2	113	73	41	3	12	...	...	...	1 absconded; 7 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
23	354, 355, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	41	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	60	...
		Total ...	398	1,528	3
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	10	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 399.	Robbery	24	58	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	2	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	35	361	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	69	421	1
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	33	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	19	...
32 A	506	Criminal intimidation	...	33	...
		Total ...	2	135	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
33	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... ordinary	... 102	... 1,699	... 8

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	36	22	14	...	7	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 1 non-cognizable.
...	51	24	27	...	22	...	...	...	1 non-cognizable; 2 compounded.
18	1,446	591	855	77	422	291	1	28	3 lunatics; 9 absconded, 6 died; 19 non-cognizable; 26 withdrawn; 852 compounded.
...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	64	29	35	3	6	...	...	...	1 died; 1 non-cognizable.
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	313	233	80	12	43	...	...	...	2 lunatics; 1 non-cognizable; 1 compounded; 7 withdrawn; 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	389	274	115	15	51	...	...	...	2 lunatics; 2 non-cognizable; 1 died; 7 withdrawn; 1 compounded; 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.
...	33	2	30	...	3	66	...	66	1 withdrawn; 26 compounded.
1	14	8	6	2	3	1	...	1	1 non-cognizable; 3 compounded.
...	78	33	45	...	1	...	...	...	4 non-cognizable; 3 compounded.
1	124	43	81	2	7	67	...	67	5 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn; 32 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
85	1,567	1,175	392	228	132	32	1	31	5 lunatics; 3 absconded; 1 non-cognizable; 21 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.			
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	41	432	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	36	108	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	60	342	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	9	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	239	2,590	8
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	3	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisance punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	11	198	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,412	108,721	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911).	...	19	...
		Total ...	1,423	108,941	...
		Grand Total ...	2,184	113,777	12

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable offences for the sake of convenience.
(3) Explanation of differences between figures shown against Serial Nos. 11, 12, 14, for 1933, occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—
From Serial No. 11, 3 persons transferred to Serial No. 15.
From Serial No. 12, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 13, 1 to Serial No. 18 and
From Serial No. 14, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 23.
From Serial No. 18, 5 persons transferred to Serial No. 8 and 26 to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 22-A, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 41.
From Serial No. 29, 5 persons transferred to Serial No. 35.
From Serial No. 33, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 36.
From Serial No. 34, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 36 and 1 to Serial No. 41.
From Serial No. 36, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 9.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—*concld.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	377	265	112	193	91	192	3	189	1 non-cognizable; 9 withdrawn.
...	119	65	54	...	24	...	...	...	1 died; 13 withdrawn.
7	292	152	140	67	100	207	1	206	1 died; 1 non-cognizable; 1 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 66 compounded.
...	6	6	...	1	3	5	...	5	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96	2,361	1,663	698	489	350	486	5	481	5 lunatics; 4 absconded; 2 died; 3 non-cognizable; 44 withdrawn; 66 compounded.
...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	
...	191	169	22	...	18	6	...	6	1 withdrawn.
...	108,552	102,206	6,346	...	1,575	22,363	21,401	962	3 died; 3 transferred; 560 withdrawn; 29 handed over to parents or relations.
...	19	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	108,765	102,395	6,370	...	1,593	22,370	21,401	969	3 died; 3 transferred; 561 withdrawn; 29 handed over to parents or relations.
165	113,248	105,062	8,186	501	2,466	22,902	21,407	1,495	29 non-cognizable; 13 lunatics; 14 absconded; 12 died; 3 transferred; 655 withdrawn; 451 compounded: 29 handed over to parents or relations. 1 dealt with under section 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.

Magistrates.
under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part II, 18, 22-A, 29, 33, 34 and 36 in column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, 1 to Serial No. 20.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	4	4
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	6	33	39
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	12	6	18
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	.....	4	4
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	2	2
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	2	11	13
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	1	1
		Total ...	20	61	81
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	375 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	38	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	2	3	5
		Total ...	2	3	5
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	26	724	750
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	185	744	929
18	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	211	1,468	1,679
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	8	22	30
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	50	107	157
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	17	39	56
		Total ...	55	168	223
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	16	28	44
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	4	77	81
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	43	776	819
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	2	2
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	10	10
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances — ...	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	29	51	80
		Total ...	92	944	1,036

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	611	16	83	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	3	808	26	69	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	3	1,419	42	152	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	129	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	52	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	210	1	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	42	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	2	76	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	4	714	6	37	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	68	6	3	.....	.....	.....
61	7	902	24	42	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.				
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	22	76	98
34	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosive Act ...	.....	1	1
35	Act XIV of 1881 ...	Factory Act ...	1	26	27
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	1	3	4
37	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	1,960	22,829	24,789
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open after time).	57	95	152
39	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	19	21	40
40	Act XV of 1882 ...	Levying illegal distress ...	2	5	7
41	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Companies Act ...	1	1	2
42	Act VI of 1914 ...	Copy Right Act ...	.....	3	3
43	Act VII of 1912 ...	Smoke Nuisance Act ..	.....	1	1
44	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment Duty Act ...	.....	1	1
45	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	3	83	86
		Total ...	2,066	28,095	25,161
		Grand Total ...	2,446	25,789	28,185

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 28th March 1935.

PART I—*concld.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	76	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,808	961	14,467	2,553	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	14	132	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,890	1,048	14,689	2,554	.....	.....	.....
126	6,900	8,622	14,779	2,758	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	4	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	8	33	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	13	9	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	4	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	2	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	14	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	1	...	.....
		Total ...	23	67	...	.....
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	3	3	...	.....
		Total ...	3	3	...	.....

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
4	...	...	4	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
41	...	6	35	85·35	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
23	...	23	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
4	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	...	2	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
16	...	14	2	12·50	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
90	...	47	43	47·77	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
6	...	6	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
6	...	6	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	44	1,225	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	388	1,352	...	.....
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	432	2,577	...	.....
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	9	26	...	.....
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	30	118	...	.....
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	19	73	...	.....
		Total ...	58	217	...	.....
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	30	87	...	.....
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	5	105	...	.....
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	75	1,242	...	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	2	...	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	10	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	29	51	...	.....
		Total ...	139	1,447	...	.....

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,269	52	1,091	23	1·83	103	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,740	34	1,561	40	2·29	101	4	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3,009	86	2,652	63	2·09	204	4	...	.....
35	...	34	1	2·86	.....	.....	...	.....
148	1	138	...	.....	9	.....	...	.....
92	1	84	...	.....	7	.....	...	.....
275	2	256	1	00·36	16	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
67	...	65	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....
110	1	105	2	1·81	.....	2	...	.....
1,317	84	1,165	8	00·60	56	4	...	.....
2	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
10	...	...	10	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
80	2	68	6	7·50	3	1	...	.....
1,586	87	1,405	26	1·63	61	7	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.					
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	22	76	...	.....
34	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosive Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
35	Act XIV of 1881...	Factory Act ...	1	26	...	.....
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	1	3	...	.....
37	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	1,960	22,329	...	.....
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open after time).	57	95	...	.....
39	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	19	21	...	.....
40	Act XV of 1882 ...	Levying illegal Distress ...	2	6	...	.....
41	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Companies Act ...	1	1	...	.....
42	Act VI of 1914 ...	Copy Right Act ...	.....	3	...	.....
43	Act VII of 1912 ...	Smoke Nuisance Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
44	Act I of 1933 ...	Entertainment Duty Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
45	Act IV of 1902 ...	Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	3	33	...	.....
		Total ...	2,066	23,096	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	2,721	27,407	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 28th March 1935.

PART II—*concld.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
98	...	12	10	10·20	.....	76	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
27	...	...	27	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
4	...	...	4	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
24,789	...	961	14,467	58·36	2,553	6,809	...	.....
152	...	14	132	86·84	1	5	...	.....
40	...	39	1	2·5	.....	.....	...	.....
8	...	8	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	1	...	.....	.....	1	...	.....
3	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
36	...	10	26	82·72	.....	.....	...	.....
25,162	...	1,049	14,669	58·29	2,554	6,890	...	.....
30,126	175	5,415	14,802	49·13	2,885	6,901	...	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1934.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	858	179	20·86	1,50,951	24,089	15·96
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	60*	...	.....	5,018	...
(c) Other thefts	3,083	1,142	37·04	2,27,203	55,953	24·63
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
(b) Other Robbery	52	15	28·85	11,792	7,576	64·25
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	564	188	33·33	3,01,526	74,224	24·62
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	5	...	...	44,668	.....	...
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	299	...	.....	1,759	...
Total ...	4,562	1,883	40·09	7,36,140	1,68,619	22·91
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	19	5	26·32	49,437	9,431	19·08
Total ...	19	5	26·32	49,437	9,431	19·08

* Of these, 54 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4 :—

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	Cases	19
„ 3	„	3
„ 5	Rs.	18,539
„ 6	„	1,869

(2) Rs. 4,674 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 4,493 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City.										
Permanent Establishment ...	5	10	...	44	26	135*	95	374	9	...
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. (War Branch).	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. (Special Branch).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Additional Police Prosecutor.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff of Additional Presidency Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Temporary Establishment for Harbour Police Watch and Ward Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff of Port Haj Committee (26 Police Central).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary Staff of Port Haj Committee (33 Central Public Health).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Port Haj Committee (29 Political Central).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Clerical Establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist

* Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

D.

Police during the year 1934.

Number of Constables															
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police: To area	Proportion of Police: To population	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,483	47	...	4,228	37,38,657	2,75,387	40,14,044	22	1,161,283	...	18	...	·0059	274·69	109,571	25·92
...	...	...	2	4,140	...	4,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	8,183	...	8,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	15,137	...	15,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3,951	...	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2,947	...	2,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	5	1,207	...	1,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	1,060	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	17	3,877	...	3,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	5	997	...	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	889	...	889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,607	...	9,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

Financial year ending 31st March 1934.
in Bombay City.

are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength				Armament of the Force		
		Sanctioned		Actual				
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	300	3,913	298	3,867	15	783	270

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number of Constables				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men					
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	5,083	294	2,103	206	347	1,358	1,259	311

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1934.

PUNISHMENTS

Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	...	10	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	REMARKS
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
104	30	1	98	...	16	114·72	1·49	0·38	48	

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner during the Calendar year 1934.

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death.	Total number of cases during 1934.	Total number of cases during 1933.	Increase during 1934.	Decrease during 1934.	Remarks
	Offence.					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide).	...	1	...	1	
2	Justifiable homicide	3	...	3	...	
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code)	66	79	...	13	
4	Rash and negligent act ...	33	26	7	...	
	Suicide.					
1	By cutting throat	4	6	...	2	
2	,, drowning	11	12	...	1	
3	,, hanging	6	8	...	2	
4	,, stabbing	2	...	2	...	
5	,, jumping out of a window, building, etc.	6	8	...	2	
6	,, lying on railway line in front of train in motion.	5	11	...	6	
7	,, opium, arsenic and other poisons.	67	84	...	17	
8	,, shooting	2	2	...	...	
9	,, burning	17	14	3	...	
10	,, knocking head against wall, etc.	...	...	...	...	
	Accidental Deaths.					
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	6	6	...	...	
2	,, by mill machinery ...	7	2	5	...	
3	,, ,, railway trains ...	47	55	...	8	
4	,, ,, tram cars ...	10	11	...	1	
5	,, ,, motor cars, taxi cars, lorries, trolleys, etc.	63	61	2	...	
6	,, ,, being knocked down by run-away horses.	1	1	...	...	
7	,, ,, blasting operations.	...	...	...	...	
8	,, ,, drowning ...	21	21	...	...	

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death.	Total number of cases during 1934.	Total number of cases during 1933.	Increase during 1934.	Decrease during 1934.	Remarks.
	Accidental Deaths—contd.					
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	16	16	...	...	
10	,, ,, suffocation ...	1	5	...	4	
11	,, ,, burns	83	74	9	...	
12	,, ,, falling from houses.	41	44	...	3	
13	,, ,, falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc.	5	3	2	...	
14	,, ,, injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	12	13	...	1	
15	,, ,, fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	2	3	...	1	
16	,, ,, fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	...	...	...	...	
17	,, ,, fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	...	...	...	...	
18	,, ,, fall of houses, buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	
19	,, ,, scalds	16	18	...	2	
20	,, ,, electrocution ...	1	5	...	4	
21	,, ,, Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc.	...	...	...	...	
22	,, ,, fall on roads, pavements, etc.	4	7	...	3	
23	Miscellaneous	87	89	...	2	
	Deaths otherwise caused.					
1	Natural causes	51	54	27	...	
2	Found dead	19	18	1	...	
3	Found drowned	27	29	...	2	
	Total ...	772	786	61	75	

Note.—There were in all 289 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1934 as compared with 261 during 1933. In 169 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examinations by the Police Surgeon alone showed that the deaths were due to natural causes.

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Coroner of Bombay.

Bombay, 19th January 1935.

Statement showing the offences for which children and young persons under the age of 16 years were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1934.

Serial No.	Offence	Number of persons arrested	Convicted	Discharged	Result of persons convicted						Pending at the close of the year	Remarks
					Sent to Reformatory Boys' Home or Industrial or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged		
1	Theft ...	91	67	19	31	3	8	...	15	10	5	
2	House-breaking and theft.	7	5	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	
3	Criminal breach of trust.	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	
4	House trespass ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Grievous hurt ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
6	Cheating ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
7	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Receiving of stolen property.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
9	The Bombay Children Act*.	193	94	77	80	1	...	...	2	11	22	
10	Gambling ...	33	20	11	1	...	...	16	2	1	2	
11	Disorderly behaviour†.	7	6	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	
12	Possession of stolen property.	10	5	5	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	
13	Begging for alms ...	31	14	11	6	5	...	...	...	3	6	
14	Committing nuisance in streets.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
15	Wilful trespass ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	The Leper Act ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
18	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	7	5	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
19	Other offences under the Bombay City Police Act.	97	90	6	...	...	1	79	...	10	1	
	Grand Total ...	491	317	136	126	9	9	108	26	39	38	

* 26 handed over to parents or relations.

† 1 handed over to parents or relations.

27 handed over to parents or relations.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Table showing the various religious divisions to which offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong—(Paragraph 19).

—	Religion							
	Europeans		Portuguese and Native Christians		Hindus		Muhammadans	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cognizable ...	546	24	2,648	107	81,048	4,303	47,573	347
Non-cognizable ...	19	5	986	41	14,357	608	12,181	684
Total ...	565	29	3,634	148	95,405	4,911	59,753	1,031

—	Religion—*contd.*						Grand Total
	Parsis		Others		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cognizable ...	1,674	23	654	17	134,042	4,831	138,863
Non-cognizable ...	1,020	93	134	...	28,697	1,431	30,128
Total ...	2,694	116	788	17	162,739	6,252	168,991

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.

(Paragraph 24.)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in 1933	Number of licenses granted in 1934
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	829	812
2	Export licenses	896	836
3	Import licenses	533	466
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	887	857
5	Journey licenses (XX)	369	367
6	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	7	9
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	156	156
8	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition ...	9	14
9	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI)	6,402	6,095
10	Permits to public servants	22	21
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	243	221
12	Dealers' licenses	17	17
13	Licenses to Repairers of arms for storing spare parts ...	1	1
	Total ...	10,371	9,872

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses according to communities—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life Preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	1,086	1,008	373	614	28	33	10	17	18	2	78	1	1	3,269	2,031
Hindus ...	342	1,164	503	212	14	208	124	15	64	...	21	...	1	2,668	1,916
Parsis ...	460	561	300	365	8	65	93	19	11	...	17	...	3	1,895	1,189
Indian Christians...	128	330	21	10	7	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	420
Muhammadans ...	229	530	150	100	14	44	35	3	...	1	2	...	1	1,109	786
Japanese ...	5	8	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12
Jews ...	6	9	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16
Total ...	2,255	3,610	1,355	1,309	71	353	268	47	93	3	118	1	6	9,489	6,360

TABLE B (1).

New licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	123	159	26	50	3	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	370	236
Hindus ...	14	63	23	12	...	20	5	...	1	...	8	...	...	146	90
Parsis ...	11	15	10	8	1	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	55	32
Indian Christians...	9	11	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15
Muhammadans ...	9	19	6	5	...	2	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	48	37
Japanese ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	167	268	67	76	4	29	15	1	7	...	11	...	1	646	412

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (2).

Cancelled licenses—(Paragraph 21).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	166	164	65	98	6	5	3	4	6	...	1	...	...	508	313
Hindus... ...	28	83	36	14	1	10	8	...	1	...	1	1	...	183	137
Parsis	24	39	27	18	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	115	71
Indian Christians.	8	29	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	35
Muhammadans ...	15	44	7	5	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	79	57
Japanese ...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	242	361	126	137	9	23	16	8	7	...	2	1	...	932	617

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—(Paragraph 24).

	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	178	109
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	235	137
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	2	2
Left India	104	69
Held under exemption	3	3
No trace	6	3
Licenses renewed by outside authorities	404	294
Total ...	932	617

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Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE C.

Explosives—(Paragraph 24).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1933	1934
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	9	11
2	Possession and sale	B	286	343
3	Possession	C	1	Nil
4	Do.	F	...	...
5	Licenses in form "E" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	1	2
6	Licenses in form "EE" (*bona fide* blasting purposes.)	EE	2	2
7	General transport licenses ...	II	9	15
8	Magazine buildings	J	5	5
		Total ...	313	378

TABLE D.

Petroleum—(Paragraph 24).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1933	1934
1	General import licenses	45	49
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	281	333
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	14	5
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	...	5
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	7	6
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	222	211
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	2	2
8	Possession and transport (motor owner's) licenses ...	22	21
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	27	33
	Total ...	620	665

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E (1).

(Paragraph 24.)

Districts	Motor driving licenses		Owner's permits "A"		Driver's permits "B"	
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	408	2,790	168	278	246	544
Kaira	80	390	98	146	102	176
Panch Mahals	36	177	40	42	42	53
Broach	15	145	17	11	9	33
Surat	115	923	151	121	108	274
Thana	36	360	88	180	63	268
Ahmednagar	135	670	113	183	130	214
East Khandesh	85	614	109	246	117	308
West Khandesh	47	505	62	210	49	264
Nasik	129	852	142	273	185	354
Poona	807	2,980	348	310	337	462
Satara	71	647	168	312	189	376
Sholapur	104	634	68	156	115	198
Belgaum	169	950	300	339	305	453
Bijapur	42	333	50	128	51	195
Dharwar	30	855	78	170	50	345
North Kanara	44	365	44	108	43	199
Kolaba	54	346	101	114	90	159
Ratnagiri	37	404	68	160	89	236
Bombay Suburban District ...	193	515	234	40	189	157

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E (2).

(Paragraph 24.)

Districts	New motor vehicles registered			Motor vehicles re-registered		
	Cars	Cycles	Lorries	Cars	Cycles	Lorries
Ahmedabad	425	27	...	1,659	51	6
Panch Mahals	15	1	...	92	3	...
Kaira	30	...	...	280	2	...
Broach	16	2	...	124	3	...
Surat	110	...	...	697	13	2
Thana	54	5	...	304	8	3
Ahmednagar	63	2	2	365	45	1
East Khandesh	32	5	...	402	34	1
West Khandesh	45	1	...	367	13	...
Nasik	90	8	...	544	33	1
Poona	398	40	3	1,870	299	4
Satara	85	1	...	343	18	...
Sholapur	90	6	...	412	46	...
Belgaum	167	3	3	616	31	3
Bijapur	43	1	...	169	7	...
Dharwar	65	3	...	441	21	...
North Kanara	9	1	...	162	13	...
Kolaba	42	1	...	205	8	...
Ratnagiri	32	1	...	229	8	...
Bombay Suburban District ...	183	6	5	990	63	16
Outside Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.	76	5	...	421	37	...
Bombay City	2,003	67	116	9,032	429	901

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE F.

(Paragraph 24.)

Nature of accidents	Total number of accidents		How distributed						
			Passengers			In collision with			
	1933	1934	Alighting	Boarding	Pedestrians	Tram cars	Motor cars	Carts and other vehicles	Total
Slight accidents	448	457	99	54	103	153	19	29	457
Serious	76	62	10	7	32	3	2	8	62
Fatal	10	9	1	1	7	...	...	...	9
Total for 1934 ...	...	528	110	62	142	156	21	37	528
Total for 1933 ...	534	...	123	65	127	145	28	46	534

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year	Bogie single deck	Bogie double deck	Bogie and trailer	Single truck	Single truck double deck	Single truck trains	Single truck double deck and trailers	Unit mileage
1933	...	60	41	5	15	143	...	5,389,329
1934	...	60	40	5	15	143½	...	5,391,208

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
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Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 27).

—	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
PERMANENT.								
Increase.								
Additional office orderlies for Head Police Office (*vide* Government letter, Home Department, No. 1513/3-III-D, dated 11th January 1934).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Temporary Armed Police made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7561/2-VI, dated 20th March 1934).	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	91
Temporary Motor Vehicles Department Inspectors made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8147/2-II, dated 23rd March 1934).	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Inspector Urdu Shorthand Reporter, C.I.D. (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9961/2, dated 19th April 1934).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Motor Launch Drivers (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3391/3, dated 8th June 1934).	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Temporary Inspector, Pathan Branch, made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5201/3, dated 4th September 1934).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	4	...	...	1	1	10	98
Decrease.								
Constable of the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5035/3, dated 18th October 1934).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Net increase or decrease (Permanent).	...	+4	...	...	+1	+1	+10	+97
TEMPORARY.								
Increase.								
Additional Police Prosecutor and Staff of Additional Presidency Magistrate (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4953/3, dated 20th June 1934).	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Constables of Harbour Police Patrol (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8051/2, dated 16th October 1930).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Staff of Port Haj Committee (26, Police Central) (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8423, dated 29th August 1921).	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
Staff of Port Haj Committee (33, Public Health Central (*vide* Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6277, dated 9th April 1931 and Memorandum No. 6277-C, dated 10th August 1932).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	28

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on 22 July, 2017

Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 27)—contd.

—	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
TEMPORARY—*contd.*								
Decrease.								
Additional Police Prosecutor (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4183/3, dated 2nd February 1934).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Armed Police made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7561/2-VI, dated 20th March 1934).	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	91
Temporary Motor Vehicles Department Inspectors made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8147/2-H, dated 23rd March 1934).	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Inspector, Pathan Branch, made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5201/3, dated 4th September 1934).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Constables of Harbour Police Patrol (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8051/2, dated 15th October 1930).	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Staff of Port Haj Committee (25, Police Control) (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8423, dated 29th August 1921).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Staff of Port Haj Committee (33, Public Health Control) (*vide* Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6277, dated 9th April 1931 and Political Department, Memorandum No. 6277-C, dated 10th August 1932).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	10	110
Net increase or decrease (Temporary).	...	−4	...	...	...	...	−7	−82

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

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